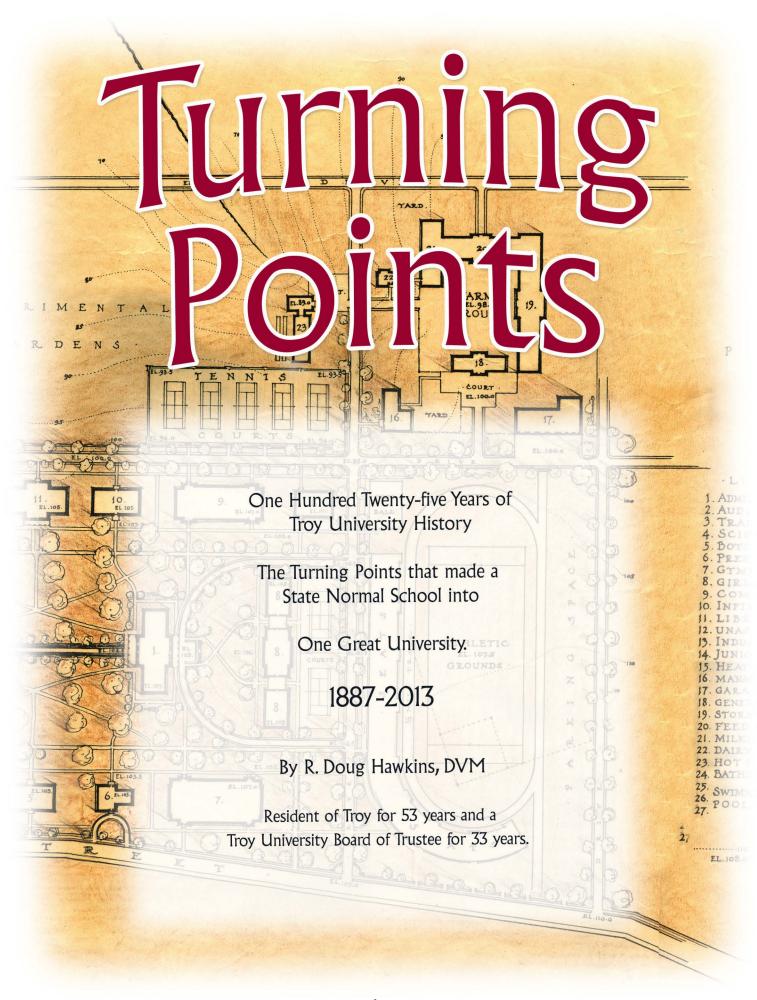


This is the story of how a small town in Southeast Alabama was chosen as home to one of four training schools for teachers called State Normal

Schools. Troy was well suited because of the new railroad that circled the town. In 1887, dirt roads and railroads were the only way Troy was accessible.

The book highlights Turning Points that have made the State Normal School into a Division I, doctoral degree granting university, that is now worldwide with about 30,000 students across four Alabama campuses, the southern U.S. and several foreign countries. Troy has a global influence around the world.

Many events and people have preceded our final product of one great university. It is of importance that only four men have served as presidents or chancellors for about 100 years, likely a record for an educational institution. Education is changing and Troy University has stayed on the cutting edge of online education. The move to Division I has given new exposure and pride to our alumni, students and faculty - who are now proud to say they teach at a Division I university. Several programs and events like changing from a college to a university, the Long School of Music, the Junior Miss Scholarship Recipient program, our association with the military, our 1-2-1 Chinese program and our goal - We educate one student at a time has given Troy University a leading edge on education to the state and worldwide.



Dedication

This narrative of Troy University is dedicated to two TROY graduates.

The first person is Jim Drinkard, my daughter Martha Lynn's husband. Jim has Multiple Myeloma a very painful and treatable, but not curable form of bone cancer. Jim has been such an example to me and others on how to take a hardship and show a smile. He always says, "I'm doing okay." Jim – You are an inspiration to all of us.

The second is Troy University Board of Trustee Lamar Higgins, who attended TROY from 1978-1981. He was the first African-American Student Government Association President and he served two terms. His love and dedication for Troy University is exemplary. I have never met anyone who is more involved in all aspects of Troy University. He is the epitome of a great trustee. I am proud to call him my friend.

"Life's Lesson" Before you act, seek wise counsel Before you spend, earn Before you criticize, look in the mirror Before you pray, forgive Before you quit, try When you fall down, get back up Before you expect something, give a lot more When you worry, talk to God and listen to what He says When things go wrong, accept personal responsibility When things go right, thank people who helped you Every problem isn't defeat but a life lesson of opportunity or challenge Life isn't easy, it doesn't center around you. You can't have everything you want People won't always love you, help you, encourage you or praise you But love, help, encourage and praise others anyway. Life is way too short to spend it bitter, unhappy and hating others. There is a place for you and it may not be at the top, but work Like heck to make sure your place isn't at the bottom with those poor souls angry, selfish, ungrateful and lazy individuals who blame others foreverything they don't have and who never realized just how blessed they are How much richer they would be if they gave a little more to others and how greater they would be if they helped someone else and how content they would be if they understood there is someone

> who has a plan for all of us if we follow His chosen path and not the plan we create for ourselves! -by Lamar P. Higgins, Still a Student of Life, Troy State Graduate 1981

Profile

Doug Hawkins was born on April 15, 1935, in Luverne, Alabama. He graduated from Luverne High School and enrolled in Auburn University in 1953. He edited the freshman handbook "Tiger Cub" and the Yearbook, Glomerta. He was a Spade Brother with Governor Fob James. He graduated from the school of veterinary medicine in six years and married Rachel Youngblood Hawkins, an accounting student from Montgomery.

Doug and Rachel moved to Lafayette, Louisiana, to complete an internship. They moved to Troy, Alabama, in December 1959 and he still resides in the same house. When they moved to Troy, he purchased a veterinary clinic and practiced for 52 years. They have three children: Martha Lynn Drinkard, a special education teacher and florist, Holly Anderson, a Troy University math professor, and Robert Hawkins, Jr., a veterinarian who practiced with his father for 22 years.

Doug organized the Greek system of TROY and chartered the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity where he served as chapter advisor for 25 years.

He was appointed to the Board of Trustees of Troy State University in 1980. He served as chairman of the Athletic Policy Committee for 15 years, vice-chairman of the Troy Foundation for 14 years and president protempore of the Board of Trustees from 1995 until 2011. He was a charter member of Troy Jaycees and served as president and also a charter member of the Pike County Pioneer Museum board where he served for many years. He was a Rotarian for 52 years, serving as president in 1966. He is a Deacon at First Baptist Church and served as Sunday School Director for three years. He was Pike County Chamber of Commerce President for two years. He was named Greek Man of the Year in 1969. He served as Director of the Davis Theater in Montgomery and served on the Troy-Pike Cultural Arts Center Board of Directors. The Troy University Alumni Association named him the Honorary Alumnus of the Year in 1996.

Doug knew the past four presidents of Troy University personally. Dr. C.B. Smith lived on the same street as he did, and Dr. Smith was principal of a high school where his mother, a graduate of Troy Normal School, taught. He met Dr. Frank Stewart and talked with him several times concerning the Greek system. He was here when Dr. Ralph Adams' family, Dorothy, Ralph, Jr., Kelly and Sam, moved to Troy. He served on the Board of Trustees with Ralph for nine years. He headed the push to present Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr., to be given the job as Chancellor at Troy University. He welcomed Jack, Janice, Kelly and Katie in his home many times.

After the passing of his wife Rachel from cancer in 2006, he married Dean Scarbrough in February of 2009. They continue to live on Murphree Street. He has enjoyed traveling, collecting Folk Art and attending Troy University Athletic events.

Preface
is the story of why a training school for teachers was located

This is the story of why a training school for teachers was located in Troy, Alabama, and how this normal school became a worldwide liberal arts University. A series of turning points led to the founding of the Normal School at Troy. Many individuals and events provided the catalyst that made TROY become "One Great University." Some of these "turning points" were positive; others were negative, but all worked together to make this nationally recognized University what it is today.

The Normal School at Troy opened its doors to award a degree in Pedagogy, the art of teaching, in 1887. Today, Troy University is recognized as a worldwide leader in education, offering more than 70 degree programs. The University is divided into five academic colleges: Arts and Sciences, Business, Communication and Fine Arts, Education, and Health and Human Services. Students can obtain a variety of degrees including an associate, bachelor's, master's, education specialist and the doctorate of nursing practice.

The theatre and the players change, but life itself is constant and the environment is the biggest catalyst. Have you ever met a person like Benjamin Franklin, William Shakespeare, Leonardo Di Vinci, Alexander the Great, or Cleopatra? Few of us can say we have, but since God created man, his potential for intelligence has not changed. Most people, especially teenagers, think they know more than their parents, grandparents or ancestors. There are two reasons today that younger generations feel this way. One is that we have connected our world in ways our ancestors could have never imagined. Communication across the globe lies at our fingertips. To a teenager texting on a cell phone is more addictive than tobacco, alcohol or drugs. The other reason is education. Someone once said that education is like gravity, it is the force that will get you through life. The prophet Hosea stated "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge, " (Hosea 4:6 a KJV). The ability to communicate around the world in a moment's notice does not necessarily mean that we are gaining knowledge or education. It is not what you know, but how you use the information you have that makes the difference.

I have always thought that God balanced each of his own creations of mankind. It is hard to recognize why some people have it all while others seem to be left out, but look at Helen Keller's life, being blind and deaf – completely shut off from the world. If Helen Keller was able to get an education – we have very few excuses in today's world where a college education is as close as the Internet. Even with all of her disadvantages, she was able to not only get an education, but become one of the most outstanding individuals in our world. She made a difference. The reason she was able to make a difference was because one teacher, Anne Sullivan, took the time to invest in her life. Just as Anne Sullivan invested in the life of Helen Keller, many Troy University professors continue to make a profound influence on the lives of our students today, one student at a time. I am convinced that God's gift, the ability to LOVE others, is the greatest gift God gives us to balance our lives, and teachers illustrate this conviction. Happiness is a journey that results in a state of mind that you try to maintain by realizing it is your life. Love is the greatest resource to attain happiness. A person may look successful, but the only truly successful person is one that uses his or her God given talents to help others.

Troy University has been blessed with an abundance of individuals who used their gifts, abilities, and talents to help others. Actually, very few educational institutions have had the advantage of a stable, continuous leadership like Troy University. For 111 out of its 125-year existence, TROY was led by only four individuals: Edward Madison Shackleford (1899-1936), Charles Bunyan Smith (1937-1961), Ralph Wyatt Adams (1964-1989), and Jack Hawkins, Jr. (1989- present). Each of these individuals invested their lives in the students at TROY and left a lasting imprint on those they encountered.

As a trustee of the University, serving for 33 years, I would give the following advice to every student, "Get an education, but applying perseverance and hard work make it happen. Live each day with your chin up and your hat turned around. Burn the candle at both ends, and hold it in the middle. If one side goes out, light it again. Whatever you do, do not give up. Keep trying."

Winston Churchill gave a speech at the Harrow School in England on October 29, 1941, this was during the dark days of World War II when England had little hope of defeating the advancing German Army. This is the relevant part of his speech: "But for everyone, surely, what we have gone through in this period – I am addressing myself to the School – surely from this period of 10 months, this is the lesson: Never give in. Never give in. Never, never, never, never, never – in nothing great or small, large or petty – never give in, except to convictions of honor and good sense. Never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy." I like to condense and paraphrase Churchill's speech this way, "Never, never, never, never give up!"

Reinhold Niebuhr summed it up this way in his "Serenity Prayer," "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; courage to change the things I can; and wisdom to know the difference."

Troy University has had its ups and downs. We have found out who we are and what we want to be. We have come a long way, but the journey still continues. I hope that you, the reader, understand that through the struggle, through the turning points, we have become one – One Troy University

Acknowledgments

Writing a book of this nature takes a lot of hard work and cooperation from a large group of people. I want to take this opportunity to thank those individuals who made this work possible. I am very pleased that many of these individuals are true Trojans.

John Phil McLaney, Jr., is responsible in part for the collation of the early history of Pike County, the Normal School, and the city of Troy. Having been directly associated with the University for the past 25 years, John Phil brought an unusual perspective to the formation of this book. As the President of the Pike County Historical and Genealogical Society, he was able to pull historical resources from a very wide area.

Without the work of my grandson, Rob Drinkard (2009), and his wife, Morgan (2010), this would not have been possible. Morgan spent many hours correcting the text while Rob worked tirelessly with the layout of the book to present TROY in pictures.

Karen C. Bullard (1968), Assistant Director at the Troy Public Library, provided a great deal of historical expertise, reviewing old newspaper articles and vertical files, to answer numerous questions. Karen also provided unlimited access to her extensive postcard collection which is featured throughout the book.

Judge Wes Allen and his team at the Pike County Probate Office provided unlimited access to the county archives, which contained numerous newspaper articles related to the founding of the Normal School.

Andy Ellis, Coordinator of University Relations, was very helpful in getting specific information and dates throughout the book.

Photographs make a book. I want the thank Kevin Glackmeyer, Chief photographer for TROY University, Casssandra Davis (2006), and other members of the TROY photography team for locating archive photos and providing the majority of the more recent pictures.

Photograph collections used throughout the book include: Corley Chapman, Holman Johnson, Karen C. Bullard, Troy University Archives, and D. L. Hightower. Thanks goes to Maurice Tillery and Dr. Henry Stewart for providing access to the University Archives during my early research.

There have been a number of books written about the University and Pike County that were referenced for this work. Without the efforts of those who preserved the early history of the University and county, much of what you find here, would not exist. The full list of these titles appear in the references at the back of the book, but a few must be mentioned at this time. Those includes the books written by Dr. Shackleford, Dr. Smith, Van English, and Dr. Harold Knowks.

Issues of the Normal Ray, the Palladium, and a wide variety of newspapers were also used. Margaret Farmer and Bill Rice also published a number of historical works that were use.

1 Early History

We need to understand our history in order to understand where we are going. Change is inevitable. Take the City of Troy as an example. Just look at the streets.

There is no Academy on Academy Street.
You will not find any College on College Street.
No Churches are located on Church Street.
Market Street has no markets.
You will not find any notches on the trees on Three Notch Street.
Court is no longer held on Court Square,
and some people claim that you will find no love on Love Street.
For many years there were almost no
walnut, oak, cherry, orange, elm, or pine trees
on any of the streets that carry their names.
The City of Troy is a picture of constant change and contradictions.



Union Passenger Station

Ralph Emerson provided a number of interesting stories that related to this issue. He was the owner of the "new Troy Hotel," which was located on the south side of Academy Street, across from the Normal School campus, and just east of the Union Passenger Station. My wife Rachel and I would often have supper at the Troy

Hotel with Ralph Emerson and his wife Louise. The hotel not only provided travelers with a place to stay, but it also contained a restaurant that was well liked by travelers and locals. From the 1880s until well into the 1950s most people came to Troy on the train, and the hotel was a local gathering spot after its completion in 1913. Mr. Emerson said that he continually had problems getting passengers to board the correct train. Why was this an issue? Troy, Alabama, was one of the few places in the world where if you wanted to travel on the north bound train to Montgomery you had to get on the train that left Troy headed SOUTH, and if you wanted to travel on the south bound train to Dothan, you had to board the train that left Troy heading NORTH. It did not make sense! Many travelers would not set foot on the train for fear of arriving at an incorrect destination.

It is also safe to say that the Normal School founded at Troy was also like the town and the railroad, it was anything but NORMAL. Who would have ever thought that the school that started in Troy in 1887 would one day become a worldwide university? Troy University developed through a series of "turning points." Some of these were positive, some were negative, but all had an impact of the development of the whole. This chapter tells the story of the earliest turning points of our story.



New Troy Hotel was completed in 1914.



Until the late 1950s most people traveled to Troy on the train and did their shopping around court square.

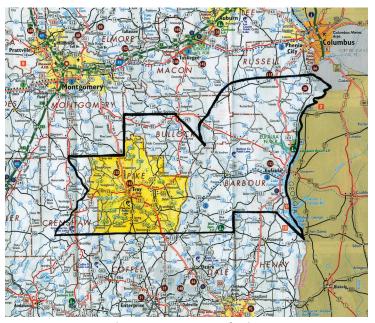
From Wilderness to Country Seat

"I will see you on Sunday, if the Creek don't rise!"

This quote from an early settler has nothing to do with the flood waters of our many local streams. This was a direct reference to the Muscogee Indians, and the constant threat of hostilities between new settlers and the Native Americans. The Muscogee Indians were called "Creek" by the early settlers because of their tendency to build villages near waterways, and this nickname stuck.

Pike County was one of the last frontiers settled east of the Mississippi River. The bear, wild cat, panther and Muscogee Indian were in abundance, while cultivated land was almost nonexistent. Virgin long leaf pine forest covered the land. The trees provided a canopy which blocked sunlight and prevented the growth of underbrush, making it possible to see up to three hundred yards in any direction. Transportation was poor and limited. Southeast Alabama was very much a wilderness. With the Treaty of Fort Jackson, in 1814, the Muscogee Indians gave up the lands which form much of south Alabama and Pike County. The Indians were restricted to the "Creek Nation", whose southern boarder formed the eastern side of Pike County until the Creek Nation was dissolved in 1832.

Pike County was created by an act of the Alabama legislature on December 7, 1821, when the state of Alabama was only two years old. Taken from Henry and Montgomery Counties, the new county of Pike covered 1,400 square miles. At its largest area of 2,560 square miles, the county reached from the Chattahoochee River in the east and just south of the



The Sovereign State of Pike.
Pike County reached its largest size from January 29, 1829
to January 19, 1830 containing 2560 square miles.

Tallapoosa River in the north, all the way to Patsaliga Creek on the west. Because of its vast size, the county was often called the "Sovereign State of Pike" which at the time included parts of what is now Crenshaw, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, Henry, Russell and Barbour Counties. With the formation of Barbour County in 1832, and the formation of the neighboring counties of Bullock and Crenshaw, after the Civil War, Pike County would assume its present size and shape, being reduced to only 674 square miles in 1897.

The Muscogee Indians called all of this area home, and it was to remain a frontier until 1837, when the last Indians were removed. The Indians had developed two well-traveled foot paths that were to play a major part in the early development of the county.

Hobdy's Bridge Road

The first path or trail ran from the Chattahoochee River at Ft. Gaines, Georgia, westward through Williamston and Louisville, crossed the Pea River where Hobdy's Bridge would be established in 1835 (Highway 130), and continued a winding trail through Pike County, past Shiloh Church, Clay Bank Church at Pronto, Bethel Church south of Banks, passing near Troy, and continuing west to Sparta in Conecuh, County. This Indian trail would become the first mail route through the county and constituted the major east-west route of travel for many years. It was often called the "Hobdy's Bridge Road" or the "Louisville Road" by local settlers. When the town of Troy was created, part of this trail would become what we call Elm Street in Troy.

Three Notch Trail

The other path was a "ridge-runner," laid out in such a way that it did not cross water where possible; therefore, almost no bridges were needed. This trail ran from Fort Mitchell, just south of Columbus, Georgia, following the Old Federal Road to Ft. Bainbridge, where it turned southwestward through Enon, Smut Eye and Blues Old Stand, in Bullock County, and followed the ridge into Pike County passing Ebenezer, Troy, Hephzibah and Gainer's Store (Henderson), continuing through south Alabama all the way to Pensacola, Florida. This trail would later be called the "Three Notch Trail," which was widened and expanded by the United States Army in 1824 as Federal Road Number Six, for the "transportation of troops and supplies from Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola, Florida, to Fort Mitchell, in the lower Creek Indian Nation in Alabama." The name "Three Notch" referred to the practice

of marking the trail, by placing notches or axe marks on trees at easy to see intervals. According to Dr. J. P. Allred, these notches were still visible on the trees following this trail south of Troy well into the 1880s.

Settlers traveling these two early trails came into Pike County from Georgia and the Carolinas. They were hard working, thrifty, honest, conservative, and came for the prospect of new land.

These two trails are mentioned in numerous history books, but in many cases the facts reported about these trails were not true. Pike County Probate records prove that neither the "Three Notch Trail" nor the "Hobdy's Bridge Road" originally passed through Monticello, Alabama. The Three Notch Trail predated Monticello and originally ran three miles north of Monticello, and according to numerous Pike County land deeds, entered the county near Sandfield (Zebulon), following roughly the path of Highway 223 past Ebenezer (Catalpa) into Troy, and did not follow the Butter and Egg Road. The Hobdy's Bridge Road turned sharply east about two miles south of Monticello, about ¼ of a mile above Shiloh Church and took a winding path past Cotton Hill cemetery, arriving at Clay Hill Church at Pronto, by way of the current dirt road, then turning back north to pass by Bethel Church, and continuing to Troy on Elm Street Road. Connectors from these two trails were built to Monticello when it was chosen as the county seat. Another early trail that was later connected to Monticello was the old Montgomery Road, which originally ran from Louisville to Perote, to Oat's Cross Roads, Linwood, China Grove, Pine Level and on to Montgomery.

Although defeated in the War of 1812, the Creek Indians were a continuous threat, and a major deterrent to settlement. In March of 1837 their power and influence were finally destroyed at the Battle of Pea River and Pea Creek, just north of Hobdy's Bridge. Due to a typesetting error in an 1880s newspaper article, which was later retracted, this battle has repeatedly been reported as occurring in 1836, but this is just another historically incorrect fact. After this battle in 1837, the population of Pike County increased rapidly as new settlers poured into the area.

The defeat of the Creek Indians, 50 years before the founding of the Normal School at Troy, marked the first major turning point to the establishment of Troy University.

Troy Becomes the County Seat

When Pike County was created in 1821, large areas of the county were uninhabited. The earliest settlements were in three areas: in the south around Henderson, then called Gainers Store, in the east near Louisville and Williamstown, and in the north around the China Grove area. Louisville, then in Pike County, was founded in 1817, and served as the county seat, from 1822 until 1827. Monticello became the county seat in 1827, but with the formation of Barbour County in 1832, Monticello was no longer centrally located in the county; so many settlers started a movement to relocate the county seat once again. Monticello had many disadvantages as the county seat. It was located four miles south of the Three Notch Trail and about two miles north of the original road to Hobdy's Bridge; therefore, it had no original substantial travel route through the village. At its high point in 1835, Monticello claimed only 200 inhabitants. The only time Mrs. Ann Love's Inn did a thriving business, was when court was in session. During the other times of the year, the village was practically deserted.

With the final removal of the Creek Indian threat in the spring of 1837, the relocation of the county seat became the center of attention. After much discussion, "Deer Stand Hill," a well-known point on the Three Notch Trail was chosen as the new county seat. Deer Stand Hill, which would soon be called Troy, Alabama, was well suited for the location of a new town. Located near the center of the county, covered with beautiful oak trees and wild oats, the spot got its name because of the deer that were abundant in the lower cane brakes. John Coskrey and John Hanchey owned "deer stand hill" and each donated 15 acres to the county for the new town. The site had a good water supply, was free from the diseases that plagued settlements located near rivers, was high enough on the ridge to benefit from the cooling breezes of off the Gulf of Mexico, and was on or near the two best roads through the county. On December 24, 1838, the Alabama Legislature declared: "That the seat of justice of the county of Pike, be, and the same is hereby permanently located in the Town of Troy in said county."

The closest settlement to the new town of Troy was Centerville, which was located near the intersection of today's Montgomery Street and South Three Notch Street. Centerville consisted of Beulah Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery and three little stores owned by John Hanchey, John Coskrey and Nathan Soles. Once each year, these men made the trip to Pensacola by wagon for the supplies needed by local settlers. With the formation of the new town, these stores were placed on rollers and moved to the west side of the new town square, to become some of the earliest businesses in the Troy. Beulah Primitive Baptist Church, formed in 1831, served the religious needs of the community and the cemetery was used as a community burial ground for the new town of Troy.

In 1842, a Federal Post Office was established in Troy. The local post office was kept by merchants on a rotating basis. Postage was $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 25 cents depending on distance. There were no stamps and postage was paid in cash. The post rider came about once a week, and Troy was served by at least two post roads.



"Granny" Ann Dowdell Love

Ann Love

No history of early Troy, Alabama, would be complete without some discussion of Mrs. Ann Love. Considered one of the greatest characters in Pike County History, Ann Love, affectionately called "Granny," was the epitome of the pioneer spirit of early Pike County. Loved and respected by all, her religious and moral influence shaped the thoughts and trends of pioneer times and helped establish the foundations upon which Pike County was built.

Ann Dowdell Love, was the daughter of General William Dowdell and granddaughter of General Andrew J. Pickens, both well know soldiers of the American Revolution. Born in Pendleton District, South Carolina in 1778, Ann Dowdell married Robert Love in 1800. Robert was a tanner by trade, and the new couple quickly had four children before they moved to Alabama, possibly living in Greene, Tuscaloosa, Autauga and Dallas Counties, before settling in Pike County prior to 1830.

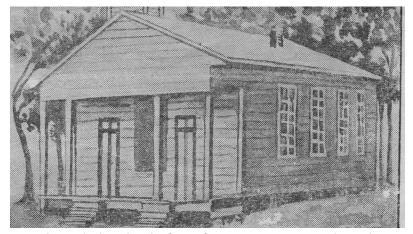
Love's Inn at Monticello, Alabama, was a well- known establishment, but not a typical pioneer structure. Built about 1827, the story and a half tavern was constructed of lumber hauled by wagon from Fort Gaines, Georgia, the location of the nearest sawmill. Plastered walls, beautiful six-paneled doors and three feet high paneled wainscoting in

every room, were refinements not normally found in pioneer conditions, but the huge hewn log sills fasted with wooden pegs and the enormous native rock fireplaces and support pillars, were clear reminders of the surrounding wilderness. Parts of Ann Love's Monticello Inn can be seen today at the Pioneer Museum of Alabama at Troy.

With the accidental death of Robert Love in 1832, Ann became a widow responsible for the care of six children. She took this loss in stride, and made the best of the situation. By the time of the Second Creek War in 1836 – 1837, Love's Inn was a common meeting place. Granny Love had no problem expressing her opinion. Granny told one of her customers, Occhee Bill Davis, that if he did not learn to shut his mouth, someone was going to shut it for him. Well, this prophetic statement came true during the planned retreat at the beginning of the Battle of Pea River and Pea Creek, on March 25, 1837, when Occhee Bill Davis, "not being able to keep silent, drew fire to himself, and received a ball in the mouth." The Indian shot very well at noise. Mr. Davis lost part of his tongue that day, and Granny Love's prediction came true.

When the county seat was moved to Troy, Mrs. Ann Love purchased the old court square and courthouse at Monticello at auction for \$250.00. Ann's son's dismantled the old courthouse, moved the lumber to Troy by

wagon, and Ann's son-in-law, Peter Coleman, constructed a new tavern for her, called the Troy Hotel. The first "Troy Hotel" was located on the southeast corner of the square where the Carroll Building stands today (Pike County Chamber of Commerce). However, the new hotel was not completed before the first court session convened in Troy, but Granny Love was not going to be outdone. She had rough pole shanties constructed in order to be able to accommodate her boarders and cooked camp fashion under a large brush arbor. Court was held in one of the little stores which had been rolled up from Centerville and placed on the west side of the square. Nubel A. Moore worked diligently on construction of a wooden courthouse building in the center of the square, which he started in 1838, and completed in 1840.



The Methodist Church of Troy from 1858 to 1888 was located at the railroad tracks on Church Street. Granny Love and her daughter Ann Key donated land and money for the construction of the first Methodist Church building in Troy.

One of the first buildings constructed in Troy was the jail, located on Walnut Street where the Old St. Martin Catholic Church stands. This is where Granny Love's son, Andrew Pickens Love, served as the first jailer. Granny would visit the prisoners, bring them food, and conduct prayer services for them on a regular basis.

Granny Love was a devoted Presbyterian, but when she could not get a Presbyterian minister to visit Troy on a regular basis, she looked for other alternatives. By 1843, she arranged for a circuit riding Methodist preacher to visit Troy on a regular basis. In August 1858, Granny and her daughter Ann Key donated the land and provided \$350.00 cash for the construction of the first Methodist Church building in Troy, which was located where the railroad crosses Church Street east of Granny's Troy Hotel.

Granny Love was in the hotel business in Troy from 1839 until her death at the age of 77. When she died on October 4, 1858, all of the businesses in Troy closed for her funeral. She was buried in Beulah Cemetery. Love

Street was named for Granny Ann Love and her family. According to the "Independent American" of January 14, 1857, J. C. Corley bought the Troy Hotel and stables from Mrs. Anne Love.

Ann Love was quite a militant character. She was made for success in the age in which she lived. She settled arguments in the raw frontier village with the aid of her butcher knife or her whip. She fed and clothed the needy, visited the prisoners in jail, settled disturbances in the town and kept an excellent inn. She felt strongly about church attendance and she used her whip to "urge" the drunkards lying around the square to go to church and repent. She could neither read nor write, but she worked hard to ensure that Troy would become a place where her grandchildren could get a good education. Without leaders like Granny Ann Love, and others like her, the development of Troy University would not have been possible.

Like most backwoods communities, Troy began with grocery stores, (known as mercantiles), saloons, and hotels. The new county was at times an unpleasant and lonely place, based on struggle and competition.

The settlers spent their time wresting a stable foothold from a hostile environment well into the 1850s. During



The Masonic Hall at Troy from 1842 to 1892. Located at the corner of Walnut and North Three Notch Street, this building was constructed in 1842 for a cost of \$800.00. The first floor of the hall was used to teach school and hold church services. The masons held their meetings on the second floor. This photograph was taken in 1892, just before the wooden building was replaced by the new three storied brick Masonic Temple. According to the newspaper, the old Tiler, Brother Dan Peacock, was at the second story window as if blowing the old Lodge horn, while Brother H. C. Wiley, J.S. Carroll, Dr. J. M. Collier and F. L. Zimmermann were on the ground in front of the old hall.

AMAP OF PART OF AMERICAN AMARIAN & FLORIDA.

those difficult early years the pioneer men and women managed to lay the foundation for government, schools,

Map of the proposed route of the Columbus and Pensacola Rail Road in 1836 ran down the east side of the Conecuh River. The Columbus and Pensacola Rail Road was never built, but the Mobile and Girard Railroad was constructed following the west side of the Conecuh River until it was diverted to Troy.

churches, businesses and fraternal organization. In the surrounding area, primitive forests had to be cleared, new lands broken; and produce hauled for long distances over new and stumpy roads to far off markets. Work was never ending, comforts minimal, and rewards few, but slowly and painfully, Troy emerged as a decent law-abiding town.

The Coming of the Railroad

There would never have been a Normal School at Troy, Alabama, had it not been for the coming of the

railroad. A plan to build a railroad near Troy, Alabama, was started in 1836, when a survey was conducted for a proposed railroad to connect the Chattahoochee River at Columbus,

Georgia, with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile. Construction of this railroad was started well before the Civil War, but with the onset of hostilities, all man power and materials were focused on the war efforts, leaving the Mobile and Girard Railroad unfinished nine miles south of Union Springs, Alabama.

The fact that Troy was not a center of trade may have saved the town when Union General Benjamin H. Grierson marched through Troy with 4,000 Federal troops on April 26, 1865. Slow economic recovery after the war, and the deaths of over 800 of the almost 3,000 men from Pike County that served in the Confederacy, hindered further work on the railroad. Had it not been for the efforts of one man, Urban L. Jones, the railroad would have never made it to Troy.



Urban Louis Jones

Urban Louis Jones

Born in South Carolina, Urban Louis Jones came to Pike County, Alabama, with his parents in 1836, settling near Orion. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar and set up a practice in Troy for several years. In 1847, he married Elizabeth F. Murphree, daughter of Joel Strother Murphree and sister of Joel Dyer Murphree. About 1850, U.L. Jones and J.D. Murphree became partners in a merchandise business, which was successful until 1861, but did not survive the war. In 1868, U. L. Jones was elected the first recorded mayor of Troy.

Before and after the Civil War, Mr. Jones was an officer of the Mobile and Girard Railroad which was built from Girard, near present Phenix City, in Russell County, Alabama, by way of Union Springs, in Bullock County, southward along the west side of the Conecuh River to the port of Mobile. When the war started the railroad had been completed to nine miles south of Union Springs and grading had been finished as far as Faulk's Bridge in Pike County. Faulk's Bridge crossed the Conecuh River just north of Pleasant Hill Church on the Needmore Road. Upon the outbreak of the war, work stopped and was not resumed until hostilities had ceased and peace was restored.

Like most able-bodied men of the time, Mr. Jones defended his homeland. When the war was over there were more battles to fight, and Pike Counties history during Reconstruction was one of distinction. According to B.H. Bashinsky, "in September 1866, after Alabama was readmitted to the Union, Circuit Judge H.D. Clayton," reportedly the youngest general in the former Confederate Army, " stated to a grand jury of Pike County that it was incumbent upon whites to understand that blacks were free, bore no blame for cause of the war, and that whites owed them thanks for protecting their homes during the war." Shortly afterward every member of the Troy bar signed his name to a complimentary letter to Judge Clayton. Clayton's speech was widely published in the North and South. His views were in agreement with those of President Andrew Johnson – that whites were eager to accept responsibility and get on with life – but the Republicans wanted harsh measures toward the South. "A committee at the Alabama State convention in January 1868 decided that white voters could not ratify the 14th Amendment nor accept the Civil Rights Act and that whites should not vote. Pike County's executive committee, under the leadership of Urban L. Jones refused to abide by that decision and the whites of Pike County did vote. Although results were against the Civil Rights Act, their voting prevented carpet baggers and scalawags from creating pandemonium in Pike County as they did in many other places" during reconstruction. The political and social stability maintained in the county during reconstruction was a turning point in the establishment of the railroad so early after the Civil War.

At the end of the 1860s and early 1870s, nearly everything Urban L. Jones possessed was invested in real estate in Troy. He was director of the Mobile and Girard Railroad and very popular with the President and other directors and decided to use his influence to have the route of the railroad deflected so that it would come through Troy. The railroad authorities were not favorable to this plan, saying it was impractical because of the altitude of Troy, it being 130 feet higher than the proposed point of deflection. Mr. Jones persisted, and the President, Mr. Whaley, proposed that Mr. Jones purchase a tract of land on the west side of the Conecuh River and then they would build the railroad to that land. He told Mr. Jones, "You can then have a town laid off and make more than enough to reimburse you for your loss at Troy." Mr. Jones would not agree, saying that he had friends in Troy he wished to save, as all they possessed was invested in real estate. The railroad authorities then said that Troy should procure the services of a competent surveyor, and if a practical route could be found, the railroad would be built to Troy, provided Troy pay for the cost of the survey and the difference in the cost of construction between

the already approved route and the newly proposed one. The survey showed that the difference in the cost of construction would be \$65,000.

In order to meet this difference, bonds for the city of Troy were issued for \$65,000 of which Troy people were able to take \$18,000, requesting Mr. Jones to sell the remainder of the bonds. He made many unsuccessful efforts until Hon. Homer Blackman of Union Springs joined in partnership with him and Joel D. Murphree of Troy to undertake to complete the construction work. The citizens of Troy held a meeting and agreed to stand by Blackman, Jones and Murphree. The contract was sublet and work began. Mr. Murphree withdrew from the partnership but Jones and Blackman continued.

To raise money to carry on the work, Jones and Blackman mortgaged the Troy bonds they possessed and, when the funds were exhausted, they were obliged to pledge all their own property. The work was subcontracted for \$55,000 and when the subcontractor had received all his money, he abandoned the work, leaving the road uncompleted within two and a half miles of Troy. Jones and Blackman finished it at an additional cost of \$20,000.

When the railroad was completed, the city of Troy failed to make good its pledges and Jones and Blackman brought suit to recover money on the bonds they possessed, but the city of Troy enjoined their collection and the money was never paid.

Two years later the city of Troy issued new bonds for \$65,000 to retire the first bonds issued. But relief came too late to save Attached to this email is a document I prepared as a result of our conversation about the land in Troy, Alabama, adjacent tot he east Central Mental Health Building. It is my understanding that this lot will be deeded over to the Southeast Mental Health Facility for their use of the lot to build another mental health or medical facility. However, the land sits between several houses listed on the National Historic Registry and in R2 zoning. Several years ago a business wanted to open on that same street and they were denied because of the zoning rules. I would like to find out what measures can be taken for me to purchase this property. Please let me know whom I have to contact to find out about pricing and the purchase opportunity. U.L. Jones. He had been forced to part with the bonds he possessed, about \$18,000, and had surrendered other money and property to meet his obligations. When all was over he was penniless. He had devoted his time for years to bringing the railroad to Troy, and laid the basis for the present wealth of Troy, but he was ruined.

Mr. Jones was chairman of the county executive committee of the Democratic party of Pike County in 1868 which saved the county from carpetbag rule. In 1870 he was mayor of Troy and later elected Probate Judge of Pike County, holding that office six years.

During his tenure of office in later life he saved enough money to invest in a home for his wife. Hon. U. L. Jones was an honest gentleman in every respect, and his friendship was worth treasuring.

Heaven only knows where the Mobile and Girard Railroad was going if Urban Jones had not stepped forward. Actually, it appears today that the railway had no place to go. Orion was not a prospect due to its high elevation. In 1868, there was no one in Orion who could have influenced the railroad. Its local heavyweight, Solomon Siler, had died in 1854.

The railroad was obviously looking for funding as it could not by itself secure the needed capital to advance its tracks. If funding did not come forward, it would have stayed exactly where it was, as it did for 22 years when it arrived in Trov.

In reflecting upon this, it is likely that a new town would have arisen at the Mobile and Girard terminus nine miles from Union Springs. Troy may have been left in the dust. Nothing that happened after the railroad arrived would have ever occurred. The positive effects were seen almost immediately because Jeremiah Augustus Henderson moved to Troy from the Henderson area and would help create one of the greatest Alabama fortunes of the times in Troy.

Despite attempts by some in history to paint it differently, the Urban Jones story ended unhappily. If someone is looking for a similar story, they can find it in Job, in the Old Testament. Jones lost five of his children in infancy. His financial tragedy almost destroyed him as a person. He lost everything, including his name and his home. He began to drink heavily, and it became so obvious and public that the First Baptist Church in Troy, a church he had helped establish, excommunicated him. He then reached down within himself and recovered, and the Baptists took him back into the fold.

After he finished his term of mayor, he was elected probate judge of Pike County in 1874, and served until 1880. He accumulated enough money to build a new home, just about where the Pike County Courthouse is today. Sadly, in 1879, this home burned to the ground. There were three other families in the house with Jones and his family at the time of the fire. He had been forced to take in boarders to make ends meet. Jones finished his life almost impoverished. Still, he became the first man in Troy history to serve as mayor of Troy and probate judge of Pike County. As Bill Rice, Sr. said, "The history of Troy would end right here if Urban Jones had not

brought the railroad to Troy."

Urban Jones died September 24, 1884 and is buried in Murphree Cemetery. His headstone can easily be seen from College Street. His wife Elizabeth lived until 1916. She is buried beside him.



Monroe Henderson in front of the new brick Pike County Courthouse, built in 1880.

Effects of the Railroad

In a roundabout way, the Mobile and Girard Railroad connected Troy to Montgomery and even Atlanta, Georgia, for service. It ran to Columbus, Georgia. From there, a line was active over to Opelika and a connection with the Montgomery and West Point Railway. From Opelika, freight or passengers could go to Montgomery or Atlanta. From Columbus, the rail line west to Macon, Georgia, and then on to Savannah. It was not the best configuration in the world, but Troy was the only town in southeast Alabama, other than Greenville, that had a rail connection to the outside world in 1870.

As a result, Troy had grown and by November 1873, had three hotels. Ex-Alderman R. H. Park was running the City Hotel, Dr. H. D. Boyd was operating the Troy Hotel, originally built for

Ann Love, and Mr. Hansford Jones had opened the Jones Hotel. The City Hotel and Jones Hotel were both comparatively new buildings according to the Troy Messenger November 9, 1873.

Troy was connected to Union Springs by telegraph in 1876. The telegraphy line followed the tracks of the Mobile and Girard Railroad to that town. Eventually, Troy would be connected to Montgomery and all major towns in southeast Alabama, but the telegraph was long in coming to Troy. California been connected to the East by telegraph in 1861. In 1890, the telegraph played an important role in preventing a major fire from destroying all of downtown Troy.

Troy remained the terminus of the Mobile and Girard line until 1892, when the rail line was extended into Crenshaw and Covington counties. The economic impact of the railroad was tremendous. Troy's population was 1,012 in 1870 and grew to more than 3,000 by 1880. The war had brought economic depression to Alabama, but thanks to the railway, Troy enjoyed its greatest decade of population growth ever.



Elementary students often took a field trip to Montgomery on the passenger train to visit the Capitol building and the zoo. Unfortunately passenger service through Troy ended in 1970.

The Mobile and Girard Rail Road would later become the Central of Georgia, which fought to keep the monopoly it had on rail traffic in Troy. Rail traffic continued, but in 1970 passenger service was discontinued to Troy. By 1983, rail traffic had been replaced by the interstate network and the Mobile and Girard railroad tracks, which had established Troy economically, were removed.

Troy Gets a Second Railroad

In January 1887, The Alabama Midland Railroad Company was incorporated to construct 175 miles of track from Montgomery, Alabama,



Union Passenger Station before the completion of the Elm Street Bridge.
The new post office, on the right, was completed in 1912

to Bainbridge, Georgia, by way of Troy, Alabama. Oliver Cicero Wiley was elected president of the new company, Alexander St. Clair Tennille, Vice president, and Jere Clemens "Clem" Henderson, treasurer, all of whom were Troy businessmen. W. F. Joseph of Montgomery was elected secretary. The contract for construction of the new railroad was given to the Alabama Terminal and Improvement Company.

The Normal School at Troy would provide the land needed for the Alabama Midland Railroad to enter downtown Troy, running directly in front of the new school building, and just east of the already established Mobile and Girard Railroad. Today, Railroad Avenue has a new name, Charles Meeks Avenue, in honor of his service on the Troy City Council.

Joseph Washington Woolford, a Montgomery cotton factor, and president of the Alabama Terminal and Improvement Company, was the most important individual in the construction of the new road. His energy and persistence in promoting the railroad would overcome the opposition of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, which controlled the Mobile and Girard Railroad that extended from Columbus, Georgia, to Troy. Overcoming the opposition, Woolford was able to secure funding for the railroad from Henry Bradley Plat, owner of the Plat System of railroads and steamships, which agreed to operate the Alabama Midland Railroad when it was completed.

Construction problems persisted. By March 1889, the section from Bainbridge, Georgia, to the Chattahoochee River was graded and track laying had commenced, but the plan for the railroad bridge



This steam locomotive at the Clayton, Alabama depot was part of the Central of Georgia Railroad that operated through Troy.

over the Chattahoochee River was found to be in violation of federal government regulations and had to be relocated so that it crossed the river at a right angle. The Midland purchased a number of flat and box cars for use in construction work, which were shipped to Bainbridge over the Central of Georgia Company rail lines, but the Central of Georgia appropriated the cars for its own use, loading some of them with lumber and shipping them to Michigan and Ohio, while using others on their own construction trains. Also, two of the Alabama Midland's engines were involved in an accident while in transit on the Central of Georgia line, causing serious damage to them, which was only partially repaired. Furthermore, the Alabama Midland's route crossed the Central's track at Troy and this led to a lawsuit, which delayed construction. Another conflict arose over a right of way, which the

Alabama Midland had obtained in 1887, along Utopia Ridge just north of Ozark. The Central Railroad decided to construct a line from Clayton to Ozark and build along the ridge, which earlier had been deeded to Alabama Midland. Woolford stated that the Georgia concern not only seized the route, but built "in a zig zag manner, more resembling the course of a worm fence, which completely covered the ridge from side to side at some points, excluding absolutely the occupancy of said ridge by any other road subsequent to themselves." The Alabama Midland had to change the location of its route and cut through a hill in order to pass under the Central's track. The cost of construction was increased and the new route was more expensive to maintain.

The Alabama Midland experienced more difficulties with the Central Railroad when it sought to send an engine and 24 flat cars to Ozark to be used in track laying from that point to the east. The cars were loaded with four hundred tons of fifty-six pound steel rails purchased from the Western Railway Company. That company hauled the cars over its own line to Eufaula and there turned them over to the Central Railroad for shipment to Ozark. The Central side tracked the train in Eufaula for two weeks, effectively preventing the Midland from commencing track laying eastward from Ozark. After a number of protests by Woolford to officials of the Georgia company, the material was finally delivered to the Central's Ozark depot.

The Alabama Midland then began constructing a side track to the engine and cars so that they could be moved from the depot to the place where they were needed. The side track had to cross the Central's track in order to get to the depot where the engine was waiting. The Central Railroad secured an injunction to prevent construction across its track. The judge ruled the Alabama Midland



Prospect Ridge Institute was founded in 1847 and later became Orion Male and Female Academy.

would have to put up a \$2,000 bond as security to prevent damage to the Central of Georgia. The injunction and the small bond angered the editor of the "Troy Enquirer." He wrote, "If the Central is to be the 'Petted darling' before whom judges, courts and everybody shall bow in humbled obeisance, and have the rights and interest of the whole of southeast Alabama at its mercy, the state government had best issue an edict giving it kingly prerogatives, so that the people shall not expect their interest to be accorded equal consideration and regard to that of this corporation, and when a competitor for the commerce of this section of the state is sought to be constructed, they would then know that without the consent of the Central, it could not be accomplished... there is not a citizen in southeast Alabama who did not expect just such management on the part of the Central ... with the purpose to delay, hinder and damage the Midland."

The officials of the Alabama Midland solved the problem by direct action. The court dissolved the injunction on July 20, 1889, a Saturday. Early on Monday morning the Alabama Midland put one hundred men to work constructing the side track; the workers were guarded by two hundred men who had been brought in from Dothan during the weekend and who were armed with Winchester rifles. The officials of the Central Railroad were taken by surprise; they tried to telegraph their headquarters for instructions but were unsuccessful. The Alabama Midland controlled the telegraph line from Ozark, and the operator was so rushed by business that day that he was unable to send the message for the Central officials. By mid afternoon all the Alabama Midland equipment was on the side track. The editor of the "Troy Enquirer" was jubilant; everything was ready to begin track laying from Ozark eastward to Gordon.

By July 1889, the Midland owned six locomotives, 200 box cars, 20 stock cars, six caboose cars, and two cars that could be used for baggage, mail, or express. By the end of February 1890, the complete road was opened between Montgomery, through Troy and Ozark, into Georgia. A reporter rode from Bainbridge to Ozark and wrote enthusiastically, "A new era and hew hopes were opened to the people of Southwest Georgia and South Alabama with the completion of this splendid railroad..." Trains began to operate on a regular schedule on May 21, 1890. The railroad became part of Henry B. Plat's Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. The Alabama Midland continued to be operated as part of the Plat system until 1902 when it, along with most lines in that system, was consolidated into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The completion of the second railroad made Troy a railroad center and the center of commerce and banking for Southeast Alabama. The Atlantic Coast Line would

become the Seaboard Coast Line and later the CSX railroad. Rail passenger service was discontinued through Troy in 1971.

Early Education in Pike County

For those who made the land safe from Indian attacks, cleared a new frontier, lived through the political and economic difficulties of the Civil War and Reconstruction, of necessity, survival was of greater importance than schooling. Those who could get above their daily struggle to survive saw education as an investment in a better future for their children. The settlers of Pike County may have struggled to survive, but they have always had a strong interest in education. In these early development days, there was severe need in Southeast Alabama for a Normal School to train teachers.



Students and instructors at the Orion Male and Female Academy.

John Carr established the first school in Troy in 1839, followed by Duncan Mallory, and James Key. Alfred Boyd, H. A. Gaston and John R. Goldthwaite taught at Troy through the 1840s and 1850s. By 1840, only 20 years after Pike County was created, there were 19 common and primary schools with 412 scholars. By 1850, the number of schools had increased to 24, each with its own teacher and an average of 20 pupils, and four Academies had also been established at Orion, Brundidge,

The photo was taken about 1901 from the steps of the Male High School, looking east down College Street. Professor Doster's school was held at this location for some years. The school building was removed before the street was expanded west and the Episcopal Church was built near this end of College Street. The Bashinsky house is under construction at the left. Looking East on College Street.



Shiloh Consolidated School



East look up College Street in 1880's

Henderson, and Troy. These academies boasted six teachers, but the enrollment averaged 50 pupils per instructor. All of these schools were considered private schools and were primarily supported through contributions and tuition. By 1860 the Academy at Perote, then in Pike County, was considered one of the best in the area. From its students, was organized the Perote Guards which would become Company D of the First Alabama Infantry and serve admirably during the War Between the States.

Although these frontier institutions may be considered inadequate by today's standards, we should consider that these academies produced some of the most influential public school education advocates and successful individuals. One of the best known of these individuals was Charles Henderson, who received his early education at Troy, went on to Howard College, became a successful businessman, mayor of Troy and eventually governor of Alabama. Troy was blessed very early with some outstanding instructors, including Simeon J. Doster, who taught in Troy before the Civil War and from 1879 to 1884, focusing not only on the ABCs but also Latin, Greek, and



The Pike County High School in Brundidge was typical of an early educational building in 1880.

higher mathematics.

During the war years, most schools and academies were closed, but resumed when order was restored. By the late 1870s, the city of Troy had a total of 14 schools. These included the Male High School, the Female Seminary, the City Academy, the Baptist High School, the Methodist High School, some other church – related high schools and academies, and several Negro schools. Van English does a wonderful job describing the differences between these schools, saying, "The academies differed from the high schools in that they afforded an education consisting of Latin, Greek, logic, and other liberal arts. The church – affiliated schools injected healthy doses of religious doctrine along with mathematics, science, and literature. The Female Seminary specialized in such feminine avocations as music, sewing, etiquette, and poise; whereas, the Male High School emphasized something called manual training, a sort of forerunner to vocational education interspersed with physical exercise. This highly specialized system of schooling was the order of the day.

The schools flourished in this manner for many years, each operating with its own administration, individual policies, and total lack of standardization. With the advent of the normal school in American Education and the reassessment of the country's educational system in general, the diversity in the network came under close scrutiny, and eventually consolidation was suggested by some of the more modern administrators.

The Male High School and the Female Seminary remained, as did the haughty City Academy for the well-to-do. The church schools were dissolved one by one as the citizens began to realize the advantages of the new system. The Negro schools held fast for decades to come. Such was the milieu in which occurred the most significant changes ever to affect the education future of Pike County and southeastern Alabama."

Although referred to as high schools, in today's vernacular, this term may be somewhat confusing. An eighth grade education was considered an advanced education in Troy in the late 1870s. From 1880 to 1890 a five-month school term was common. In 1888 the City of Troy established a separate school system. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 provided a state-wide tax to pay teacher's salaries. Pike County teachers received \$350 for a five-month term. In 1915, counties were allowed to levy additional school taxes and the six-month school term was established. By 1917 there were 68 separate schools in the county, each with no more than two teachers. In 1919 Shiloh became the first consolidated county school. The 1927 Equalization Fund established county-wide high school systems throughout Alabama and mandated a minimum term of seven months for elementary schools and nine months for secondary schools. By 1931, Pike County had 11 consolidated schools and two accredited county high schools, along with 35 white schools and 39 schools for blacks, which were called Negro schools at the time.

What is a Normal School?

A normal school was a school created to train high school graduates to be primary school teachers. Normal was a great name for a teachers college, because it trained teachers to influence students to follow the American Dream. The name "normal" comes from the "norms" or teaching standards, which are established and taught through the use of a model classroom, or laboratory school, where student teachers have the opportunity to teach under the direct observation of trained instructors.

Major Solomon Palmer served as the Alabama Superintendent of Education from 1884 to 1890, and by the end of his administration normal schools for the training of white teachers had been established at Florence, Livingston, Jacksonville, and Troy; and for colored teachers at Huntsville, Tuskegee, and Montgomery.

Why Troy was Chosen Over Other Areas

Willis Brewer, who observed the people of Pike as "thrifty and self-supporting," summed up the success of Pike County after the Civil War:

"Situated on a high ridge of sand hills above the miasma of the swamps, and therefore, remarkable for healthfulness, fanned by bracing breezes from the Gulf, supplied with an abundance of pure water, famed for the liberality, hospitality, refinement, and morality of her citizens, ease of access, and surrounded by a vast area of country, in which the whites form a large majority of the population, Troy offers advantages as an educational center enjoyed by few towns." (According to the Announcement in 1887-1888)

It was for these reasons that the Alabama Legislature selected the City of Troy as the most suitable point for a new Normal School in South Alabama. Troy was the fourth and last white normal school created by the Alabama Legislature. The three schools preceding Troy were Livingston, Jacksonville and Florence.

The Legislative Act

The act creating the school was introduced in the House of Representatives by Sidney J. McLeod, of Orion, on November 15, 1886, and passed upon its final reading on February 18, 1887. It was sent to the Senate and passed that body on the 23rd of February with more than a two-thirds of the legislature voting in favor of the bill. The bill was signed by Thomas G. Jones, Speaker of the House, and William J. Samford, President of the Senate, both of whom afterwards became governors of the State of Alabama. Governor Thomas Seay approved the bill on February 26, 1887. The bill read as follows:

House Bill 166

An Act

To establish a Normal School for the education of white male and female teachers at Troy, in Pike County, Ala.

Section 1.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That there be permanently established in the City of Troy, Pike County, in this State, a school for the education of white male and female teachers, who shall be taught therein on such conditions and under such restrictions as may be provided, and there shall be annually appropriated and set apart, from the first day of October 1887, the sum of three thousand dollars out of the general educational revenues apportioned to the whites for the support and maintenance of the school. The said appropriation shall be under the control of the commissioners hereinafter provided for and shall be applied in such manner as they deem best to carry out the purposes of this act. Provided, however, that no fraction of said appropriations shall be used for any purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty.

Section2.

Be it further enacted, That a Board of Directors is established consisting of the following named persons: O.C. Wiley, John B. Knox, John D. Gardner, Frank Baltzell, James Folmar, J.W. Foster, Jos. A. Adams, B.R. Bricken, P. Jeff Ham, and the Superintendent of Education, which shall be known by the name and style of the Board of Directors of the State Normal at Troy, and the Directors shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board and shall receive no compensation.

Section 3.

Be it further enacted, That any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining members.

Section 4.

Be it further enacted, That the board of Directors shall meet at such times and places as it shall appoint.

Section 5.

Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall choose one of their number as president of the Board who shall not vote on any question except in the case of a tie, and they shall elect a secretary-treasurer, and they shall take such bond from such treasurer as they shall deem sufficient and adequate to secure the faithful performance of his duties, in at least double the amount he may have in hand at any one time, bond to be approved by the County Superintendent and Probate Judge of Pike County and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of Superintendent of Education. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen annually and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 6.

Be it further enacted, That the board of Directors, shall under the restrictions and limitations of law, direct the disposal of any and all moneys appropriated to the school and shall prescribe the duties of the secretary and treasurer thereof.

Section 7.

Be it further enacted, That it is the duty of the Board to organized such Normal School upon the most approved plan; to elect a president and complete and sufficient corps of instructors, who shall constitute the faculty of such Normal School, and the Board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the organization and successful operation of such Normal School.

Section 8.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the faculty to establish a course of instruction with special reference to education teachers in the theory and practice of teaching, and to pass all needful rules and regulations necessary for the discipline of such Normal School.

Section 9.

Be it further enacted, That the President of the Board of Directors shall make a full and complete annual report to the Superintendent of education of the operations of the Normal School, specifying the number of pupils, the number of professors or teachers, the amount of salary of each, the amount of money received and disbursed, and other information as my be required by law.

Section 10.

Be it further enacted, That students may be admitted from any portion of the State, and shall receive instruction free of charge for tuition, upon signing a written obligation to teach a least two years in the public schools of the State, and the obligations shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Education. Any student may be released from the obligation by paying such tuition as may be established by the Board of Directors.

Section 11.

Be it further enacted, That applicants for admission to the Normal School shall not be less than fifteen years of age, and shall sustain a satisfactory examination in such studies as may be required by the faculty.

Section 12.

Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the prescribed course of study in the Normal School, and after sustaining a satisfactory examination, upon the recommendation of the President, approved by the Board of Directors, the Superintendent of Education shall issue a State certificate to the graduates of the Normal School which shall entitle them to teach in any public school in the State without further examination.

Section 13.

Be it further enacted, That the money appropriated and due to the school shall be certified semi-annually by the Superintendent of Education to the State Auditor, upon application of the President of the Board of Directors, and the State Auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the

Normal School for the amount thus certified, the first half of the annual appropriation hereby made shall be due and payable on the first day of October, 1887.

Section 14.

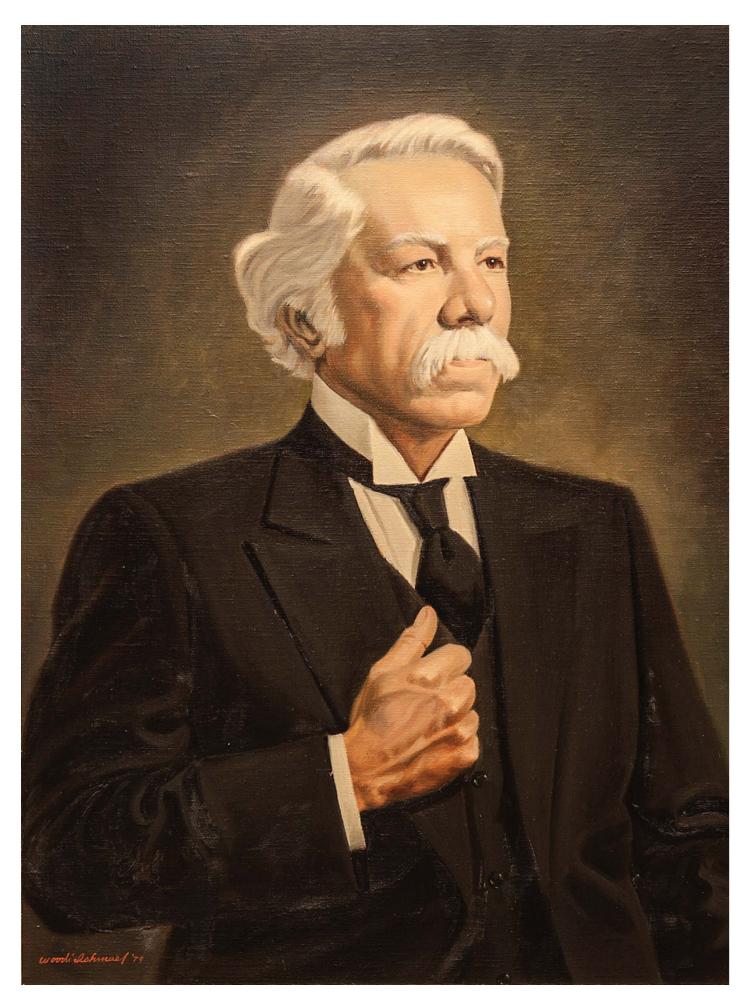
Be it further enacted, That in connection with the Normal School there may be established a public school, or other schools.

Section 15.

Be it further enacted, That this appropriation shall be received upon condition that the citizens of Troy shall furnish free of charge a suitable building and ground for said Normal School and place said building and ground under the complete control of the Board of Directors established by this Act.

Approved February 26, 1887. Thomas Seay, Governor. A true copy. C.C. Langdon, Secretary of State.

Troy Male High School was led by Joseph Dill, who had served in this position three years. His assistant principal was Edward M. Shackleford. The Board of the Troy Female Seminary, was led by Thomas Kirven Brantley, for who the town of Brantley, Alabama, was named. In an interesting twist, Mr. Brantley was also the father-in-law of Edward M. Shackleford.



2 Joseph Macon Dill 1887 – 1888

Laying the Foundation
The First President
"If time is too short, you are using the wrong measuring stick."

Joseph Macon Dill was born at Carlowville in Dallas County, Alabama, in 1852. He was home schooled by his father before graduating from Howard College in Marion, Alabama, in 1874. He taught at Tuscaloosa from 1874 to 1876; was a professor of natural sciences at Howard College from 1876 to 1878; was principal of the Tuscaloosa High School until 1884; principal of the Troy Male High School from 1884 to 1887. He was appointed the president of the Normal School at Troy and coordinator of the city graded school on April 6, 1887, at a yearly salary of \$1,200. He was only 34 years old when he assumed the responsibilities demanded by the new institution. Dill was well qualified to principal an academy or regular school, but having almost no "normal standards" training, Dill was not equipped to build a normal school and would only serve one year as president of the Normal School at Troy. He became the president of the South Alabama Female Institute at Greenville in 1888 and served until 1901, when he assumed the responsibilities of the superintendent of the Bessemer public schools. He continued at Bessemer until 1908, when he was forced to retire due to chronic deafness. He died in the summer of 1915.

Some considered Dr. Dill "a pioneer in the profession," and this seems probable in that he placed his full support in the location of a normal school at Troy. It seems that he was chosen to head the new normal school largely based on his experience as the principal of the Troy Male High School. Regardless of the situation, Dr. Dill did understand the task before him and released the following statement soon after his election as President, entitled "An Announcement of the State Normal School"

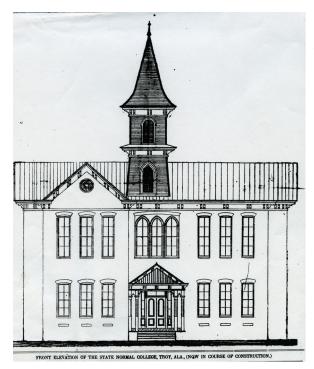
It aims to accomplish these results,

- To give thorough and systematic instruction in the branches usually taught in the common schools.
- To add such other branches of general culture as will increase the knowledge of students and inspire them with a love of learning and a zeal for teaching.
- To direct their observation and afford them such practice in teaching as will help them to acquire a mastery of the theory of teaching and skill in its practice.
- To form, as far as possible, correct habits physical, mental, and moral.

Requisites For Admission

Applicants for admission must be a least fifteen years of age.

They must be able to pass a creditable examination of Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History of the United States. This examination is intended rather to ascertain the pupils' capabilities than to find out what facts they may have learned.



A drawing of the proposed Normal School building was published in the Troy Messenger on August 4, 1887.

They must sign the pledge given below: The State of Alabama, Pike County: In consideration of being admitted to the State Normal School at Troy, without any charge against me for my tuition, I _______, do here bind and obligate myself to teach in the Public Schools of the State of Alabama for a least two years, whenever I may have an opportunity to do so, subject to the rules and regulations as my be prescribed by the laws of said state.

Any Student may be released from this obligation by paying to the Treasurer of the Normal School the regular tuition fee as given elsewhere.

Professional Course of One Year

Methods in Common School Branches Psychology and Science of Education School Management and Systems of Education

The Art of Teaching and Practice Teaching. This course is offered to graduates of high schools and colleges in which the course of academic work prescribed is essentially equivalent to that required in the Normal School and to teachers of more than one year's successful experience, who shall be able to pass the examination for "First Grade Certificate" in the public schools of Alabama. As this course cannot be completed in less than one year, no one will be graduated who does not spend an entire scholastic year in the school.

The Model School

The city of Troy, by local taxation, will support a Graded School on the most approved plan. It will contain all grades, from the lowest primary to the high school, each taught by a skillful teacher.

This school has been placed under the same management as the Normal School that it may be used as a practice school. In it the Normal pupils will have the opportunity for observation and for actual teaching, under the direction and criticism of experienced teachers. In this way they will be taught to apply those correct principles of teaching and school government which it is the mission of the Normal School to inculcate. The practice teaching in this school will form an important part of the school's training and will occupy the greater part of the last term of the senior year.

Discipline

The discipline of this school will be made as simple as possible. Students will be expected to govern themselves, to discharge their duties without compulsion, and to refrain voluntarily from all improprieties of conduct. Those



The Normal School Building as completed in 1888.

who are unwilling to conform to the known wishes of the Faculty are considered unfit to become teachers. The Faculty consider the following regulations necessary to the welfare of the School, and they must be observed by the students:

"Regularity and promptness in attendance of school duties will be expected of all students. Any student proposing to be absent from his school duties should inform the President previous to its occurrence. If this is impracticable, he should render his excuse to the President at the earliest opportunity after its occurrence. Any

tardiness at the recitation is to be explained to the teacher in charge before entering the class. Students are expected to devote themselves to study in their respective rooms during the evenings of each school-day, and visiting or receiving visits at such time is positively forbidden. Students must not, at any time, visit billiard or drinking saloons or other places of dissipation."

The transition from an academy-type school to the normal school was no small task. Students, who had been segregated according to gender, were all placed together in the classroom. Instructors who were accustomed to working individually and having total responsibility for educating students as they saw fit, were all placed together in one location and forced to work together, following "norms" or teaching standards that they were not

The First Faculty of the Normal School at Troy in 1887 – 1888. Reading from left to right, top row, Miss Mary J. Moore, 5th and 6th grades, Miss Laura Montgomery, 1st grade; Miss Nettie Rousseau, methods and practice teaching; Miss Abbotte Spratlen, 2nd grade; Mrs. L. H. Bowles, 4th grade; 2nd row, Miss Catherine Gardner, 3rd grade; Miss Laura Jenkins, drawing and painting; 3rd row, President Joseph M. Dill, philosophy and pedagogics; W. E. Griffin, 7th and 8th grades; bottom row, E. H. Kruger, music; J. W. Morgan, mathematics and foreign languages; E.M. Shackleford, English and science.



accustomed to following. This included having a model school for younger students, where older students were to teach the younger students under the direct supervision of experienced teachers. To complicate the situation, the Troy City School district was also created in 1887 and was to operate in cooperation with the new Normal School. The City authorities planned for its schools not only to occupy the new building jointly with the Normal School, but in order to save expense it placed them under the same management, a move which probably ensured the survival of both fledgling institutions. To make matters more confusing, there was not a building in Troy large enough to house all the students when classes began in September of 1887. Construction of a new classroom building was started in August, but would not be ready for use until February of 1888. As a result, classes were housed in the old Female Seminary building, and two nearby houses until the new building was completed. In 1887, the old Female Seminary building was still the largest building in Troy, having been constructed in the 1850s as the academy, for which Academy Street got its name. To augment the confusion, classes were disrupted with the arrival and departure of each train that arrived or departed Troy.



President C. B. Smith, Miss Pearl Gellerstedt, and Roy Jeffcoat, president of Troy State College Alumni Association, unveil the portrait of Miss Celeste Darby which was presented to the college at the 1949 Homecoming. The portrait was painted by Mrs. Frank Gracey, wife of TSC Art Department Chairman.

The First Normal School Building

Once the State Legislature decided that the new normal school would be located in Troy, the question of where in Troy became an issue. The only requirement placed by the state was "that the citizens of Troy shall furnish free of charge a suitable building and grounds... and place said building and grounds under the complete control of the Board of Directors established by this Act." This left the decision squarely in the hands of the people of Troy and the Board of Directors. Having the school as close to the center of the population seemed to be of the greatest concern to the majority of people; however, there were some who felt that the new school location should be chosen to allow for future growth. In the end, the city purchased the old William Murphree lot on the east side of the railroad tracks, located at the juncture of Walnut, Academy, and Brundidge Street, containing about one city block, or "some five acres." M. M. Tye, a well-known contractor and builder from Ozark, Alabama, was contracted to build the main building on the new campus. The structure as originally advertised in the local newspaper, the Troy Messenger, was of the Italianate design, with low-pitched gable roofs, a tower cupola, triplet accent window, and one-story porch. For some reason, the original

design was modified during construction to more of a Second Empire style with a French mansard roof and the omission of the porch. The brick two-story structure was considered state of the art for its time, and was for a number of years the largest building in Troy. Information about the interior layout of the building is unclear, but it did at some point contain an auditorium, which was probably used as classrooms. Before the additions and remodeling of 1903, the building contained at least eight classrooms and a furnace room in the basement. At times, classes were even taught in the hall ways to accommodate the overflow of students. The building was completed in February 1888 and was to be used as the main building for the normal school and the City Graded Schools.

The faculty of the new school consisted of President, Joseph M. Dill, who taught psychology and pedagogis. Edward M. Shackleford was responsible for English language and natural sciences. J.W. Morgan taught



The Pike County Courthouse after the remodeling of 1898, when the wings and clock tower were added.

The success of the Normal's first year may be testified by Dr. Dill's annual report to the Board of Directors dated June 4, 1888:

"Whole number of students enrolled 128. Number of Normal students 80. Number of non- Normal 48. Number of students residents of Troy 76. Non-residents 52. Normal students residents of Troy 34. Normal students non-residents 46. Number of counties represented 9. Pupils from other states 3. Average age boys 12 ½; girls 17... I have never had the pleasure of teaching a more uniformly studious, moral, and exemplary corps of students."



Troy Fire Department with their horse-drawn wagon.

Almost fifty years after the first class graduated from the Normal, Dr. E. M. Shackleford wrote:

"I am in a position to say that (Dr. Dill's) opinion of the group



The Pike County Jail on Love Street was built in 1888 and continued in use until a new three storied jail was built in 1910.

of students who matriculated for the first year of the Normal has been thoroughly justified. I have seen them grow into successful teachers and useful citizens. Of course, many of them have finished their work on earth and have been called up higher. Many of the others are leaders in professional or business life, and practically all have proved loyal to the College and to the ideals for which it stands."

mathematics and ancient languages. Mrs. Julia M. Peterson, who had been the principal at the Female Seminary, was to teach methods, but before classes started, she resigned to take another position and her responsibilities were assumed by Miss Nettie Rousseau of Natchitoches, Louisiana, a graduate of the Cook County (Illinois) Normal School. Miss Rousseau was the only one of the original faculty who had normal standards training. Other instructors who taught in both the Normal and City School Classes were Professor E. H. Kruger of Atlanta, teacher of music, and Miss Laura Jenkins of Montgomery as teacher of drawing and art. The Graded School instructors included: W. E. Griffin, seventh and eighth grades, Mary J. Moore of Lebanon, Ohio, fifth and sixth grades; Mrs. L. H. Bowles, fourth grade; Catherine Gardner, third grade; Miss Abbotte Spratlen, second grade, and Miss Laura Montgomery, who would

become Mrs. Charles Henderson, from Raleigh,

North Carolina, taught first grade.





(top) This 1908 photograph shows the downtown standpipe that was built after the big fire of 1890. A large crowd has gathered for the dedication of the new Confederate monument. (middle right) The First National Bank Building on the southeast corner of the square was one of the buildings destroyed in the 1931 fire. (right)The O'Neal Motor Company automobile building on Church Street was destroyed in the 1931 fire.

(above) The Rock Building was later built at this location. The Rock Building, also known as the Pike County Activities Building, was constructed from rocks gathered by local citizens.





Professor Dill was paradoxically reflective and forward-minded in his candid comments to the Board that June: "Our pupils come to us with so little knowledge of the common branches of study that we must teach them the matter before we can instruct them in the method... Education is mental development... Personal and persistent effort is the condition of mental growth... The powers of the mind are developed in a certain order... The chief office of the teacher is to stimulate and direct the effort of the pupil... Because a method is old, we do not regard it as necessarily false. Because another is new does not make it correct. Conservative enough to hold on to what is good in the old, we claim to be progressive enough to adopt modern improvements. We strive to combine the best features of the old and the new in education... A normal school is incomplete without a elementary school attached to it and under its control... Not only is this model school an object lesson to our students; but it is also used as a practice school."

The need for a leader that was trained in Normal School techniques was apparent to all, as a result the board began a search for a well trained person to lead the new school. This search would lead to Edwin Ruthven Eldridge. During the Normal's first year, the bulk of the students were in the junior(first year) class. Of the six seniors who matriculated, three graduated: Kitty Corley, Celeste Darby, and Emesa Locke.

Miss Celeste Darby

Celeste Darby was one of the three original graduates of the Normal School in 1888. Kitty Corley and Emesa Locke were the other two, and all three graduates were from prominent Troy families. Celeste Darby is an outstanding example of the type alumni produced by the Normal School. Her various talents and abilities were given in service to her alma mater where she taught the first and second grades for 50 years.

Born in Troy, Alabama in 1866, the second child of John "Bun" Bunyan Darby and Celeste Worthy Darby. She grew up in the home of her grandparents Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Worthy. The family moved to Montgomery, Texas just after Celeste's birth, but her father died from yellow fever. After his untimely death, her mother moved herself and her two little daughters back to her parent's home in Troy, Alabama. Dr. A.N. Worthy, Celeste's grandfather, served the village and its surrounding territory in the dual capacity of Baptist minister and doctor of medicine. Celeste's mother died when Celeste was only 12 years old, and her sister died at an early age, leaving Celeste the only living member of her immediate family. Years later, after the death of her grandparents, she made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Ophelia Wiley. During the last years of her life she made her home in the College dormitory.

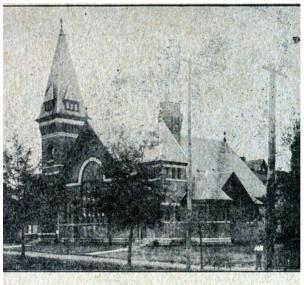
Her early education was in the local private schools, and she attended the Troy Female Seminary until the Normal School at Troy was established. Records indicate that after graduation, she began her teaching career as the teacher of the second grade in 1888 in the Troy City Schools, which was part of the Normal School at the time. She taught first and second grades in the Normal College from 1900-1925. In 1925 she was the teacher of the first grade only and continued in that capacity until she retired from the teaching profession. She died in 1950. Catherine Gardner and Loraine Hamil described Celeste Darby as "endowed with natural beauty and dignity, every inch a great lady and the ideal teacher." Several generations of Troy citizens received their first formal education under her wise guidance. Many lives were made richer because they were privileged to have Celeste Darby as their teacher. She represents what it means to be a great Trojan.

Troy in 1887

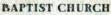
Troy, Alabama, by 1887 was a busy center of commerce, trade and construction. In 1870, before the arrival of the first railroad, Troy had a population of only 500 people and five or six business establishments situated around the 1840 wooden courthouse. By 1880, the population had increased to 3,000 persons and there were 50 businesses.

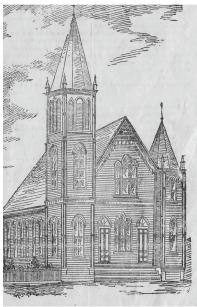
The Mobile and Girard Railroad started operations in 1870 as Troy with the end of the line. The Alabama Midland Railroad Company started construction in 1888 and was up and running in 1890. There are reports that as many as 25 round trip trains were stopping in Troy on special event days, like the Pike County Fair of 1913, which had an attendance of 68,000. The sound of a train whistle was a constant disruption, or a reminder of progress, depending on your point of view. How any student was able to learn with all these disruptions in beyond belief.

By 1880, the wooden courthouse was considered unsafe. Frank and Joe Minchener were hired to remove the old courthouse and construct the first brick courthouse for the county. They salvaged the lumber from the old courthouse and used it to construct the Minchener Opera House, which was located on the corner of Oak and Walnut Street (behind Byrd's Drugs). The building has three stores on the first floor and the Opera Hall on the second floor. Mr. W. H. Barrow, from Chicago, was brought in to help make this house one of the best equipped, with a large stage, adaptive scenery, raised orchestra chairs, and good lighting.











The First Baptist Church on College Street was completed in 1889. This photo, from a 1904 souvenir calendar, shows the short west tower. The tall west tower was added to the First Baptist Church during a major renovation in 1905.

The second sanctuary of the Methodist Church was under construction at the same time as the Normal School building. The wooden building was located in the parking lot of Miss Colleen's restaurant on Church Street. It was used from 1888 until 1904. The First Methodist Church of Troy built a new brick sanctuary at the corner of North Three Notch and Walnut Streets in 1904.



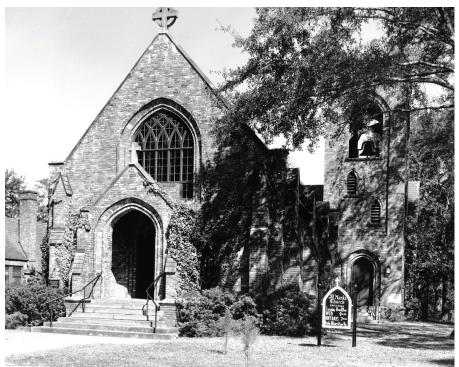


(left) The Ford Dealership replaced Saint Mark's Episcopal Church and Rectory in 1934.

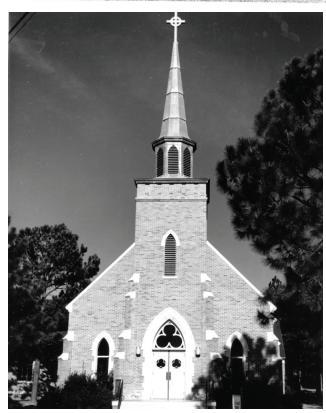
Today, this building houses the offices of the First Baptist Church.

(right) Saint Mark's Episcopal Church and Rectory were at the corner of

North Three Notch and College Street from 1879 to 1933.







(top left) Saint Mark's Episcopal Church moved to its new location in 1934.
(top right) The First Presbyterian Church was located at the corner of Academy and Cherry Streets from 1887 to 1960. This was one of the most beautiful buildings in Troy.
(above) The First Presbyterian Church moved to George Wallace Drive in 1960.

By 1898 the new courthouse was considered inadequate and plans began for a remodeling which would add four wings to the original structure. The newly remodeled courthouse would continue in use until the a new courthouse was constructed at the west end of Church Street, and the courthouse in the center of the square was removed in 1954.

A new jail was under construction by 1888. In May 1891 the City of Troy's electric power generating plant went into operation, and soon buildings all over town were being wired for electricity.

During the early years Troy suffered a number of devastating fires. Fire protection at the time was provided by the Troy Hook and Ladder Company, a volunteer group which was organized in 1870, and Charles Henderson Fire Company was added when he became mayor.

In 1879 the two-story home of former Mayor Urban L. Jones, located where the new courthouse was built in 1953, was destroyed in a midnight blaze. On March 24, 1887, a terrible fire broke out on the shingled roof of the Lawson Corner, destroying the upper stories of the entire south block. Folmar Brothers; Brantley and Payne Grocers; T.K. Brantley and Sons General Merchandise; Youngblood and Peacock Grocers; Henderson, along with Rainer and Allison Carriages and Buggies were all destroyed or heavily damaged in this fire. A week later a fire on the east side of the square damaged or destroyed Watson, Ingram and Coston Drug Store; May's Bookstore; Henderson and Wiley Hardware Store; Jolly's Tin Shop; and Rice and Kelsoe Bakery. This midnight fire was extremely alarming due to the explosion of whole barrels of coal oil and cans and kegs of various chemicals. As a result of these fires, two large cisterns were placed underground on the east and west sides of the square to provide a better emergency water supply and a La France steam engine was bought to pump the water where needed.





(above)The Catholic Church of Troy held services in the second floor of the Connor - Chapman home on Walnut Street from 1875 to 1915. Saint Martin of Tours Catholic Church was located on Walnut Street from 1915 to 1977.





(above)The Gellerstedt Building was completed in 1893. Synco Drugs is housed in the Masonic Temple today.

On June 30, 1890 Troy experienced what the old timers called "the big fire." The fire started at noon on the roof of the only frame building on the west side of the square and spread rapidly for the next six hours. Buildings were destroyed along South Three Notch Street from the source of the fire to Williams Street, crossed South Three Notch and burned the east side of the street to Love Street where all the buildings burned down to the County Jail. The fire was finally stopped after destroying all the structures on the east side of Oak Street opposite the Jail.

When the steam engine broke down, Mayor Charles Henderson telegraphed Montgomery for help. Within twenty minutes of the call for help, an engine and apparatus were loaded on a special train furnished by the Alabama Midland Railroad. The firemen from Montgomery reached Troy by 6 o'clock and soon the fire was under control. Had it not been for the help from Montgomery, it is likely that most of the City of Troy would have been lost to the flames in 1890.

The tragedy of 1890 led the city to develop an adequate water system. Construction on the standpipe was started in February 1893 and fire hydrants were installed. This standpipe would become a Troy landmark and is still a ever present fixture of the downtown area. In December of 1893, yet another fire struck the city destroying two blocks, including the Parker House Hotel; the stables of Carroll and Murphree on Church Street, John P. Hubbard building on Elm Street; the J. D. Sikes Warehouse; Charles Cox Grocer; A. McNeille Grocer; and the Jack Larkin Restaurant. At one time the courthouse was on fire, but the gallant volunteer firemen were able to save the building. By 1909 the City of Troy would have its first paid fire department. Other large scale fires would follow in 1912, 1919, 1925, 1931, 1934, and 1970.

The religious congregations in Troy were also in construction mode. The Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterians were all building new houses of worship.

Beulah Primitive Baptist Church was already in existence before the city of Troy was created, having been founded in 1831. They constructed their first sanctuary in 1837, which was replaced in 1857. In 1881 the building was moved and reconstructed at a new location. This building would serve the congregation until the present block building was constructed in 1953.

Beulah may have been the first religious congregation in Troy, but other groups would soon follow. The earliest religious services downtown were held in the courthouse or in the Masonic building.

The First Baptist Church was founded in 1850 and constructed first house of worship in 1852 on South Three Notch Street, later moving to the north side of College Street. In March 1888 construction was started on the brick building which is still in use today. When constructed the 1889 building had a large bell tower on the east side and a short tower on the west, but when the Methodist completed their present sanctuary in 1904 with a tower much taller than the Baptist, the First Baptist congregation refused to be overshadowed. Soon a new higher west tower was added to the First Baptist Church which overshadowed the Methodist, apparently God has the last say so-because the tallest tower has always leaked. Maybe He figures that some Baptists need sprinkling, too.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church was founded in 1876 at Troy with early services held in the Methodist Church and the Academy chapel. In 1879 they build at 25 x 50 foot Gothic chapel and rectory at the corner of North Three Notch Street and West College Street (where the offices of the First Baptist Church are located today). In 1933 construction of a new church complex began at the corner of West College Street and Pine Street.

The First Methodist Church was organized in Troy in 1843, but they would not construct their first sanctuary until 1858. This building, located on the railroad tracks on Church Street, was a small wooden building made possible largely through the efforts of Anne Love. By 1887 the congregation had outgrown this building and a larger wooden church was constructed near the corner of Church Street and Brundidge Street. This new building was destroyed by a storm before it was completed, and had to be reconstructed, but was ready for use by January 1888. The 1888 – 1904 building was of wooden construction with a tall steeple, measured thirty by seventy-five feet inside, and contained four hundred opera chairs arranged in a circular fashion, carpet and oil burning chandeliers. In 1904 the congregation began construction of a new brick sanctuary on North Three Notch Street. The original bell, black walnut pulpit, altar railing and three carved chairs were all moved from the old church to the present church building.

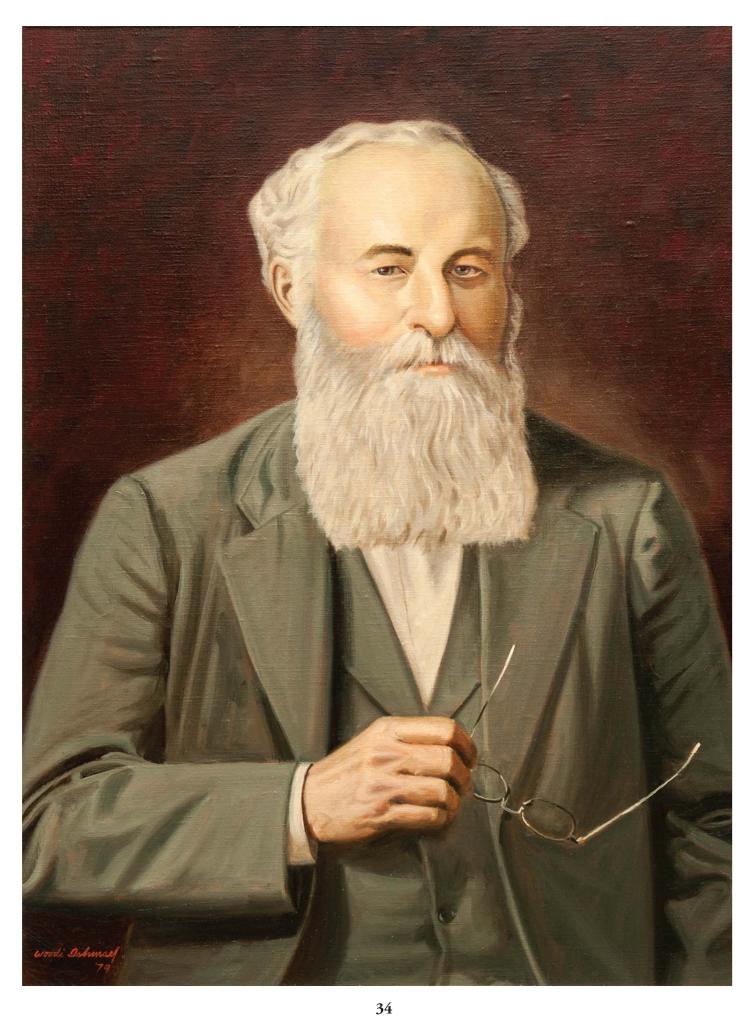
The oldest African-American Baptist church in Troy was the First Missionary Baptist Church with was organized in 1872. Early services were held in white Baptist church and later in a brush arbor. Soon a building was constructed on Lake Street and known as Baptist Bottom Church, which was located near the Normal School campus. Later Lake Street Baptist Academy was built at this location. In congregation became dissatisfied with the church in the bottom and in 1906 moved to its present location.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1887 and soon construction began on a wooden church building at the corner of Academy and Cherry Streets, where the congregation remained until relocated to George Wallace Drive in 1960.

The Catholic Church in Troy was started by 1875, with services held in the upstairs of the Connor-Chapman home. In 1915 a brick building was constructed on Walnut Street, next to the Connor-Chapman home and named St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church. This congregation remained at this location until a new church complex was completed on the Elba Highway in 1977.

During this time the Troy skyline began to take shape. The most recognizable of the new buildings was constructed on the north side of the square in 1893. The three storied Gellerstedt Brothers building continues to be the most recognizable building in Troy, today housing the Alabama Real-estate Connection. Lawrence E. Gellerstedt and his brother Sam W. Gellerstedt founded the Gellerstedt Tailoring Company which grew to be the largest company of its kind in Alabama and was recognized throughout the United States. Lawrence E. Gellerstedt, Jr. went on to found the Beers Construction Company and was responsible for the construction of most of downtown Atlanta, Georgia.

The Masonic Temple Building on North Three Notch Street was completed in 1893. The three storied brick building replaced the original wooden two-story Masonic Building that was constructed in 1842. The first floor of the original wooden building had played a vital part in the early life of Troy, having been used for church services and a schoolhouse. The new brick building would continue this vital role, serving a variety of used through the years, including: housing the United States Post Office on the first floor until 1912, and the City Council Chambers. In 1912 the Royal Theatre moved into the first floor, followed by the Walton Theatre and later the Princess Theatre. Later the theater space was converted into Byrd - Watters Drugs. Today, Synco Drugs is housed in the Masonic Temple. This summary of the history of Troy gives us some insight to the atmosphere that Dr. Dill faced in being the first president of Troy Normal. Dr. Dill's tenure was very short, but he positioned us to face the challenging horizons of public education.



Edwin Ruthven Eldridge 1888 – 1899

Second President

"If change is something that you can't understand, perhaps you're looking the wrong way."

From the Normal School of Troy to the Troy Normal College in 1893. The establishment of the Normal Institute or Summer School of Methods to give teachers an insight in into new educational ways, a first in the state of Alabama and a pioneer presentation in the south. Wrote the pedagogical theme – "Educate the mind to think, the heart to feel and the body to act." Eldridge was both a theorist and an idealist. Crusaded for better schools through better teachers

From 1888 to the turn of the century was a challenging and trying time for Troy Normal. President Eldridge came into office and left his presidency with a school in turmoil. Major problem of funding of a new school with little state and local support, and poor bookkeeping methods were continuing problems.

Edwin Ruthven Eldridge was hired as the second president of the Normal School at Troy, with great normal school credentials. He was a native of Indiana and credited with being a pioneer in Normal School training in Iowa. He was so respected that Drake University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws during his first year at TROY.

Dr. Eldridge was born in Indiana on August 31, 1843, and was educated in the common schools of that state. Later he attended Burnettsville Seminary and Washington College, Iowa. He began teaching in the common schools at the age of 19. His educational abilities were such that the Iowa State Board of Examiners conferred to him a Life Diploma, which is regarded as the best passport to professional recognition. From 1870 to 1874 he served as superintendent of schools for Washington County, Iowa. Dr. Eldridge was the organizer of the first County Normal Institute in the United States, which was successfully conducted by Dr. Jerome Allen, later Professor of Pedagogy at the University of the City of New York, in 1870 in Washington County, Iowa. Upon the organization of the first continuous and systematic Normal School in Iowa, Dr. Eldridge became its president and continued there fourteen years, until which time he resigned to accept the presidency of the Normal School at Troy, Alabama, in June 1888. President Eldridge had been in Alabama only a few months when Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, for his "eminent service in the cause of education in the northwest."

President Shackleford noted of Eldridge, "although being a Yankee, with still many Civil War prejudices to overcome, he proceeded to implement a program that made Troy Normal the premier school of its kind in the State." Eldridge threatened to drive out untrained teachers, many of whom had friends who were not inclined to support a "Yankee" in their midst. Shackleford said that Eldridge was not easily discouraged, He was "possessed with a missionary spirit and he had faith in himself and his work. He immediately began a crusade for better school through better teachers" and for this work he was admirably suited.



At this gathering on the northeast corner of the square in ca. 1892, if you did not have a hat, you could not be in the picture.

Rosenberg Brothers (left side of photo) was located on the first floor of the Byrd Drugs Building for only two year, before moving to the southwest corner of the square. The Parker House Hotel was located at the corner of Market and Elm Street, but burned down in 1893. The Parker House Hotel had rooms on the second floor's of both the Byrd's Building and the Old Stanton's Building, and at one point bridges over Elm and Market Streets connected all three buildings at the second floor level.

The general economy in southeast Alabama was one cause of the lack of financial support for the normal school. It was because of this deficiency of City and State funding, with low tuition, which cause difficulty in maintaining hiring and keeping good and qualified instructors.

The survival of the Normal School at Troy can be credited to the ingenuity of Troy City leaders. With only \$3,000 in state support, local funding was a must. By combining the city schools with the normal school, local funds were able to keep both alive. The Troy City Schools and the Normal School would not become separate institutions until June of 1890.

President Eldridge devised a plan to develop Troy Normal into the best school of its kind in the state. The first step in this plan was to expand the faculty from five to seven instructors and raise the curriculum from three to four years. As a result of the increase from three to four years, Eldridge found it logical that the school had the authority to grant degrees, as a result, on May 28, 1889, Leila Eldridge, the only student to meet the requirements, and also the president's daughter, was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This created quite a controversy, which was finally resolved by the state legislature in 1893.

In 1893 the state legislature specifically authorized the school to grant bachelor's degrees and changed the name of the school from the Normal School at Troy to the Troy Normal College. This change gave way to the awarding of degrees B.P. (Bachelor of Pedagogic) and B.S. (Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Philosophy). Short periods of study would lead to teachers receiving certificates after two years of study. After the completion of required course work, the Alabama State Superintendent would issue a certificate to teach in Alabama. The B.P program trained teachers while the B.S. program trained students preparing to enter other professions. As a result of the change and an extensive advertising, new students came from all over the state to the "College" for the professional training offered. The fact that Troy College was the only teacher training institution in Alabama, which had the legal right to grant degrees, created tension.

The change from a normal school to a college, started by President Eldridge, became a reality in 1893. The change from a Normal School that only focused on educating teachers, to a college (liberal arts institution) that issued degrees in a variety of other disciplines other than Pedagogy, marked a major turning point in the history of Troy University.

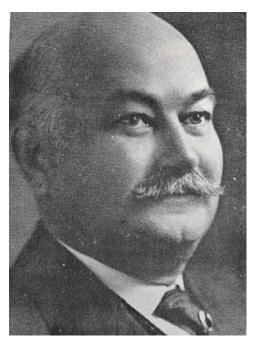
It was during the Eldridge years that the motto "Educate the Mind to Think; the Heart to Feel; and the Body to Act" began to appear in the school catalog, effectively expressing the idea that a well rounded education included more than just scholastic attainments.

- The 1889/1890 "Catalog" was very specific in expressing the concept that the science and art of teaching involved more than most people dream of. It listed twelve things that a "teacher skilled to teach will know."
- Something of the worth and possibilities of human life.
- The capabilities and character of the human mind and body.
- The environment of human being, good and bad, that must be accounted in education.
- Child nature and the laws of mental growth.
- The adaptation of the study of the various branches to mental development, and their order of presentation to children.

- School systems and laws of the various States and countries and the education status thereunder.
- History of education in ancient, medieval, and modern times, and character and influence of human thought.
- Education as an art, science and philosophy.
- Plans of school organization and management, and school apparatus and aids.
- Methods of teaching and governing and of culture.
- Influence of heredity and habit in education, and how to make education practical and symmetrical.
- The relation of the school to the family, the church, society and toward government.
- While pedagogical (teaching) lore is among the newer sciences, yet its literature is now copious and many excellent. ("Catalog" 1889/1890,15)

Eldridge also developed a "Teachers Institute," with support from the Peabody Fund, as a summer school for teachers wanting additional training. The establishment of the Normal Institute or Summer School of Methods to give teachers an insight in into new educational ways was the first in the state of Alabama and a pioneer presentation in the south. It would not be until 1904 that the University of Alabama established its own summer school.

President Eldridge was the right choice in leading Troy Normal to become the Troy Normal College. He was an educator way beyond his era in the History of Alabama Education. His idea that "better teachers make better schools" will live on forever. I regret that his handling of finances were used to remove him from office, but the true reason for his dismissal was that he recognized the need for qualified educators and refused to accept otherwise. It would be many years before others in these fields realized this need, but during the Eldridge Presidency, this truth did not prevail.



Charles Henderson

This is the time to praise a great supporter of the Normal School, Charles Henderson. Charles Henderson was mayor of the city of Troy and later the Governor of the State of Alabama, from 1915 to 1919. Mayor Henderson, in my opinion, did more than any other person to make the Troy Normal successful because he was such a stabilizing factor in the early days of the institution. He served on the Normal School Board of Directors, and was secretary of the board.

First elected mayor in 1887, Charles Henderson, would serve his home town for four terms as Mayor. Not only was he influential in the establishment of the Normal School, he was also responsible for making Troy a modern city. In 1891, Mayor Henderson put the City of Troy into the business of producing and distributing electricity, with the formation of the Troy Utilities Board, and the instillation of a steam powered electric

generator. Henderson would later form the Pea River Power Company in 1914. In 1904, He formed the Standard Telephone and Telegraph Company to expand services

to Troy. In 1906 he along with his brother Clem Henderson formed the Troy Bank and Trust Company. He was appointed the President of the Alabama Railroad Commission by Governor Braxton Bragg Comer, served as inspector general on the staff of Governor William J. Samford, and was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor William D. Jelks.

He married Miss Laura Montgomery of Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1887. Miss Montgomery had arrived in Troy to teach first grade at the new Normal School, but soon caught the eye of Troy's young mayor. The first women's dorm, built on the downtown campus in 1915, was named

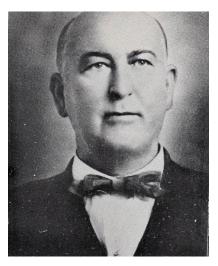


I wonder what road Charles Henderson was planning to take this Good Year tire on in 1931?

Laura Henderson Hall in her honor. This building would later be used as Edge Hospital.

Charles Henderson and his wife had no children, but left their entire estate in a 20-year trust that, at maturity, was to be used for the construction of schools in Pike County, and for a perpetual clinic for crippled children in Pike County. Governor Henderson lived during a period of history when many children were crippled with polio.

Because of new sanitation practices and the control of insects, the spread of polio decreased and was no longer a threat to the lives and limbs of children as it once was. The development of the Salk and Sabin vaccines led to the practical eradication of polio in Pike County. A court ruled later that a crippled child could be defined as having a problem that keeps a child from becoming a functional adult (eye defects, bad teeth, and other health problems), as a result, the Charles Henderson Child Health Care Center was constructed in Troy in 1980. The Governor was a charter member of the Troy Rotary Club, and today he would love to tell the story of how the Rotary International has been a driving force in the eradication of polio worldwide.



Fox Henderson

Charles Henderson's brother, Fox Charles Henderson, was very supported of his younger brother. I have often said that Fox Henderson was the most powerful and richest man to live or travel through Pike County during his day.

Fox Henderson lived "a life out of the ordinary." Son of Jeremiah Augustus "Gus" Henderson and brother of Charles Henderson, future governor of Alabama, and Jere Clemens "Clem" Henderson, Fox Henderson would build on of the largest business and financial empires in the South. His father, Gus Henderson, moved the family from the family plantation at Henderson to Troy just before the arrival of the railroad, where he established a mercantile business, but died in 1877, at the age of 46. With the early death of their father, and

brother William at age 29, the other Henderson boys, Fox, Charles, and Jere Clemens "Clem," needed to hurry with what they wanted to accomplish.

Four years after their father, Gus, died Fox Henderson and his brother Jere Clemens "Clem" Henderson bought the Pike County Bank. The Pike County Bank was a private bank established in 1877 by John Butterfield, a Chicago "Yankee." It is likely that the people of Troy would rather not have had a bank at all than deposit their hard-earned dollars with a Yankee. E.B. Wilkerson and Henry Green bought the bank from Butterfield and then sold it to the Hendersons.

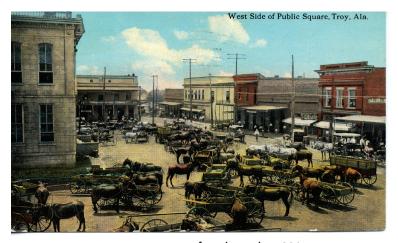
The two Henderson boys (Fox was 28) immediately moved the bank to the south side of the square and renamed it the Farmers and Merchants Bank. For 18 years, this bank was the only bank in Troy. Without competition, it grew into one of the strongest financial institutions in southeast Alabama.



The Jeremiah Augustus "Gus" Henderson House at Henderson, Alabama, was the birthplace of Governor Charles Henderson.

Fox Henderson had two rules for doing business, and he never deviated from them. First, if he competed against someone in business and could not beat them, he would buy them out or merge with them. Secondly, he wanted to be associated with winners in everything he did.

Fox Henderson never wanted to be out front with his influence. He never ran for political office, but was the chief financial supporter of his brother, Charles Henderson, when he ran for governor in 1914. He was a deal



Troy was a center of trade in the 1890s.

maker, and he saw plenty of deals come across his bank desk. It seemed like he always got in on the best ones. At the time of his death, half the male adults in Troy were working for one of his enterprises.

By 1911, Fox's holdings had become so complex that he formed a holding company, with his children as partners, consolidating his own holdings and that of his children for central operation. This holding company, Fox Henderson and Sons, Inc., would later help develop Henderson, Black and Greene, Inc.

Fox Henderson was President of the following institutions: the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Troy; the First National Bank of Dozier; the First National







(top left) Standard Chemical and Oil Company was one of Fox Henderson's many enterprises.

One out of every three persons in Troy were employed in some way by Fox Henderson.

(top right) The land for the Pike Masonic Hospital was donated by Fox Henderson. The Pike Masonic Hospital was purchased by J. S. Beard and became the Beard Memorial Hospital. The gift of this property by Dr. J.O. Colley and Dr. William P. Stewart started Troy State Foundation.

(bottom) The 1897-1890 Freshman Class of the State Normal College at Troy.

Bank of Luverne; the Henderson National Bank of Huntsville; and the First National Bank of Brantley.

He was Vice President of the First National Bank of Andalusia, the First National Bank of Brundidge, the Planters Trading Company of Elba, and the Henderson Lumber Company of Sanford.

He was a partner in the following companies: Henderson – Hill of Brantley, Cody – Henderson of Luverne, Henderson and Minchener Conecuh Steam Works, Henderson Minchener and

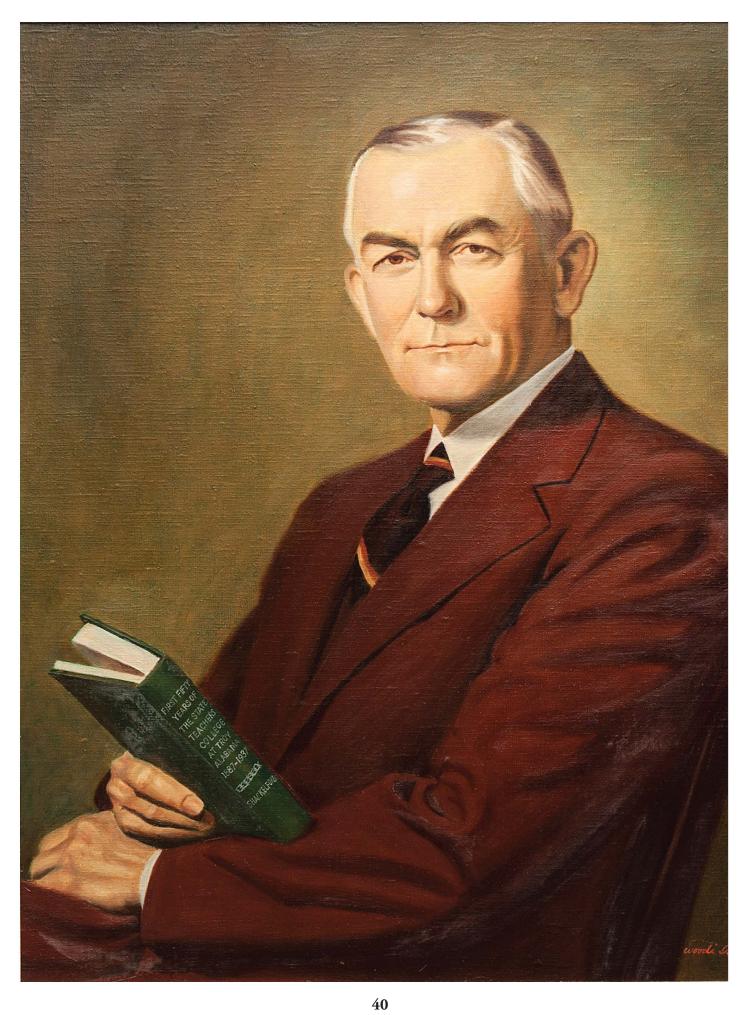
Company, and Henderson and Minchener Construction Company, as well as forming Troy Fertilizer Company with Alexander St. Clair Tennille and Oliver Cicero Wiley. He was President and Founder of Standard Chemical and Oil Company of Troy. He also owed 6,000 acres of land. On part of this land he established Arcadia Dairy, which provided milk for 300 families in Pike County. He was also a successful cotton merchant.

With the founding of the Alabama Midland Railroad Company in 1887, Fox Henderson became the treasurer of the Alabama Terminal and Improvement Company, which was created for the purpose of building and equipping the new railroad.

Fox Henderson gave the original grounds on Three Notch Road for the Pike County Fair grounds. He donated the land on the corner of Walnut and Pine streets for the construction of the Pike Masonic Hospital, which would later be sold to Dr. Josephus Simmons Beard, and become Beard Memorial Hospital.

The original sanctuary of St. Mark's Episcopal Church was located at Three Notch and College Streets (The location was better known as the Ford Motor Company dealership and is today the office of the First Baptist Church). Fox Henderson and Joe Minchener donated the labor for the construction of this church. The only financial disaster he was ever associated with was Henderson Knitting Mills.

Dr. Eldridge earned a lot of recognition for the new Normal School. He established a motto that is widely used today in education – The mind to think, the heart to feel, and the body to act. Also, his establishment of the Normal Institute or Summer School of Methods for Teachers was the first extension course for teachers in Alabama History. He took us from a Normal School to Troy Normal College.



4 Edward Madison Shackleford 1899 – 1936

Third President

"Wise is the man who doesn't use rear view mirrors, but looks forward to a new rising sun."

- Highly Educated Southern Gentleman
- First President to give longevity to TROY
- Established Carnegie Library
- To move or not to move? The new campus location controversy. In 1911 The Boswell place (Trojan Terrace) is purchased as a new home for the school.
- Charles Henderson elected governor of Alabama in 1915, opposed the move to Orion Street.
- Laura Henderson Hall built on the Downtown Campus in 1915, a three-story girls dormitory, and largest building on the downtown campus.
- Finally established a new home. Changed Locations from Downtown to the present Campus.
- Edward Madison Shackleford was a highly educated Southern gentleman. He was born in Pintlala, a part of lower Montgomery County, Alabama, on February 1, 1863, the son of a confederate soldier. His father, Madison Shackleford, was a third lieutenant in Company F, of the Second Alabama Cavalry, and served for a short time as an escort for President Jefferson Davis.

Growing up during the troubling days of reconstruction, his early educational training was in the local schools. At age sixteen he was admitted to membership in the Pintlala Grange, where his more practical schooling began with exposure to older and more experienced minds. After working on the farm for a year, he entered the University of Alabama in February 1881, graduating in June 1885, having completed what was known as the scientific course of study, with an A. B. degree. He was one of the editors of the "Alabama University Monthly," a magazine devoted to education, literature, science and art, during his senior year at Alabama. He began teaching in the Troy Male High School, in September of 1885, and continued for two years, until that institution was superseded by the Normal School. Professor Shackleford took an active part in the efforts to secure the establishment of a State Normal School at Troy, and on its organization was given the chair of English and natural science. In June 1888, after completing the postgraduate work, his alma mater granted him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1913, LL.D. He was Professor of English and science, English and civics, and after 1899, President and Professor of Civics.

He married Miss Rosa Lee Brantley of Troy on his 23rd birthday. Miss Brantley was the daughter of Thomas Kirven Brantley, for whom the town of Brantley, Alabama, was named. Mr. Brantley was a successful merchant in Troy, served on the Board of Trustees for the Troy Female Seminary, and on the first City Board of Education, and later became the Mayor of Troy.

Under his leadership, the college was looking expectantly to the future and not nostalgically to the past. Eldridge had been a philosopher and a theorist, but Shackleford was a politician and a fund-raiser. He saw how

education in America was changing and he worked in the best of interest of his students and community. The school became less philosophical and more practical. Shackleford saw that a democracy required informed and dedicated citizens, and he worked toward that change. In order to accomplish this, Shackleford knew that he must get the school on a solid financial footing; therefore, he "cultivated and gained harmonious relations with governors and legislative leaders" and even made his request for funding directly to the people.

Shackleford began as third president of the State Normal College at Troy on June 20, 1899. For the next 37 years he led the college through a period of growth in faculty, facilities, and departments, but in 1899 the college was still small.

Edward M. Shackleford not only had the responsibilities of president, but he also taught civics. Other professors included: Mathew Downer Pace, mathematics; Clarence L. McCartha, languages; Fletcher J. Cowart, natural sciences; Edgar M. Wright, pedagogy and philosophy; Catherine Gardner, methods; Mary Murphree, music; Anne Starke Gardner, art; J. E. Porter, business; and Julia Bowles, Librarian. The reader will recognize many of these names from the buildings that were constructed in their honor.

In the early years of the school the downtown campus was of great convenience, being located near the center of population and so close to the major source of transportation, the railroad. The downtown campus also had a number of disadvantages. The site was relatively small, being only four acres, after land was given for railroad expansion and relocation of Railroad Avenue. The campus was landlocked with very little room for expansion, and no green space was available for students to use. The arrival and departure of trains caused a constant disruption of classes.

In 1919, Shackleford made the problem clear in an Education Study report that the railroad, which had been the lifeline that supported the Normal School in its infancy, was now more of a hindrance than a benefit. He said,

"The school suffered a severe handicap in its location in annoying proximity to a railroad over which many trains pass daily. The grounds are also greatly cramped. It is imperative that the campus be enlarged and plans be adopted for buildings to house the training school and most classes at places more remote from the din of railroad traffic.

The main building is in a state of even greater dilapidation than any other normal buildings in the state. The state can ill afford to permit its public buildings to deteriorate to the condition of this building. An appropriation of \$15,000 should at once be made to put this building into suitable condition."

Many individuals did not see the need for expansion as Dr. Shackleford stated in his history, "Unfortunately, only a few believed the school would be more than a local school, and would never need more than one or two buildings."

However, the campus was expanded. In 1903 the original main building constructed in 1887 was expanded and remodeled. Mr. Frank Lockwood, a Montgomery architect, drew the plans and Henderson and Minchener,



Faculty of the State Normal College at Troy in 1899–1900.

a construction company, completed the work. The remodeling consisted of a two-story addition built on the front of the 1887 building, which doubled the school's classroom space, and changed the look of the building from a Second Empire style to a Classical appearance. The tower cupola and mansard roof were removed and replaced by a dome and columned portico. The money for the building was raised partially by subscriptions from citizens, partially from a balance in the College treasury, and a \$5,000 donation from the General Education Board. The building was completed in September 1903, and remained a landmark of downtown until the Charles Henderson Armory replaced it in 1939.

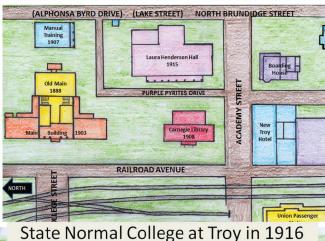
In 1907 the old Troy Female Seminary building was torn away and the lumber was used to construct a Manual Training Building. This was a two-story frame building, which stood directly behind the main building until it was sold to Dr. Pace and removed in 1931.

By 1908, the need for a building to house a library was clear. There was hope that the college would be able to get funds for a library building from the Carnegie Foundation, but after contacting the representative they

discovered that the Mr. Carnegie's gifts were confined primarily to communities; therefore, if the City of Troy was interested in building a library, Mr. Carnegie would gladly reconsider the application. As they had done with the founding of the Normal School, the City and the college began working together on the project. Mayor W. B. Folmar and the College Board, upon recommendation from President Shackleford, made arrangements where the college would provide the site and certain other services and the city would do the rest. Mr. Carnegie accepted the city's proposal and donated \$10,000 for construction of a library, and Shackleford led the negotiations on behalf of the city, with full consent of Mayor Folmar and the City Council. Mr. Frank Lockwood, who had drawn up







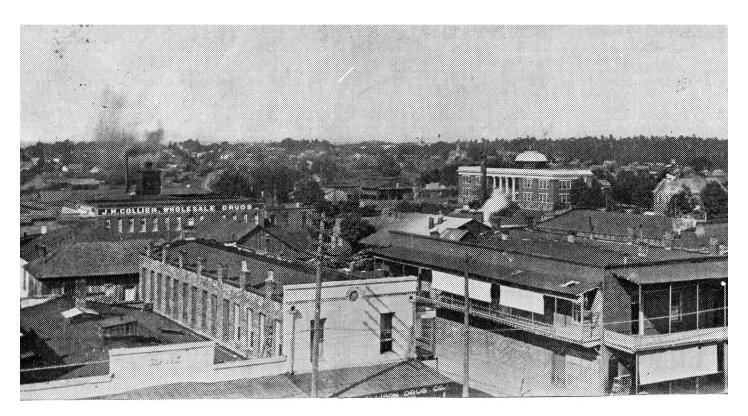
(top) The 1899 - 1900 faculty and students of the State Normal School gather in front of the main building for a picture.

(bottom left) The graduating class of 1899 at the State Normal College at Troy included: (front row) Horace Carlisle, ? Bates, unidentified, Clarence L. McCartha; (second row) three unidentified, Bessie Hollan, Florevie Stratton, Alice Minchener, Ethel Barr, Sallay Furlow, (third row) ? Means, Eleanor Burns, Sudie Cannon, Latonia Burns, Olive Wiley, the remaining students are all unidentified.

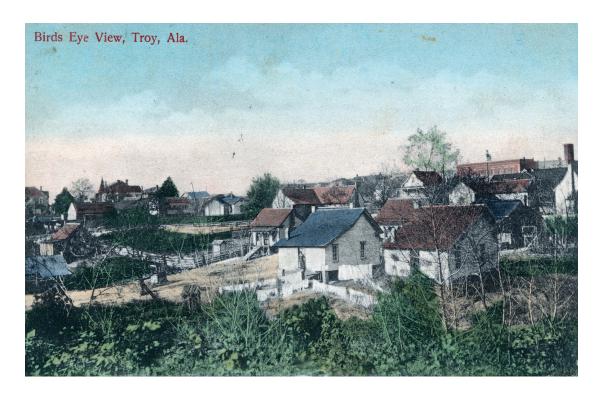
(bottom right) The State Normal College Campus in 1906



The main building on the Normal School Campus after the remodeling and expansion of 1903, before Carnegie Library was constructed in 1908.



This photo of the Normal School Campus was taken from the clock tower of the courthouse between 1903 and 1908.



A bird's eye view of Troy overlooking "Baptist Bottom" about 1910 shows how cramped the normal school campus was at the downtown location.

The Downtown Campus was always handicapped by its close proximity to the railroad.

Fort Charles Henderson Armory was built in 1939, replacing the main building on the Normal School Campus.





The Manual Training Building was completed in 1907 using lumber from the Old Academy Building which housed the Troy Female Seminary.



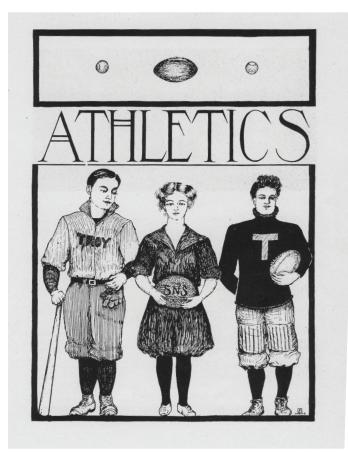
The 1912 Sub Freshman Woodworking in the Manual Training Building.



The 1912 Senior Handwork class was also held in the Manual Training Building.



The Carnegie Library was built in 1908 as a joint venture between the City and the Normal College. Today, the only surviving structure from the Normal School Campus is the centerpiece of the Troy City Complex.



plans for the 1903 remodeling and addition to the main building, was to design the new library. The one story brick and stone classical structure was destined to be the only surviving building from the original campus, and today with additions, serves as the centerpiece of the Troy City Hall complex.

Athletics Start in 1909

Like nearly every endeavor, the athletic program that started in 1909 under the leadership of Vergil Parks McKinley, started with meager support. The first faculty athletics committee was made up of Professors McKinley, McCartha, and Miss Luther, with Professor McKinley as chairman. McKinley had received his BS from Columbia, then returned to Troy Normal and started the athletic program. The first football team played only three games, but proved to be a success with winning one and tying two.

The team was also a financial success. After being equipped with uniforms, nose-guards, and balls, they had money left over. Members of the faculty went together and borrowed money in order to provide a suitable place to have athletic events. A lot on Orion Street was purchased and soon one of the best "parks of its kind" furnished with a grandstand, bleachers, and a six foot high fence, was created. Professor McKinley along with the students did the majority of the work.

Because football proved successful, baseball and basketball were organized. A tennis club began under the leadership of Miss Luther, which provided competition for both men and women.

The first Athletics Association was organized in 1910. The 1912 "Palladium" stated that, "We must see to it that, with the growth of our Greater Normal School, there comes a corresponding Greater Athletic Association with its attendant College spirit, standing for clean athletics."

Organizations

Students need organizations that they can participate in and function together. They would share their lives through associations with other students and faculty.

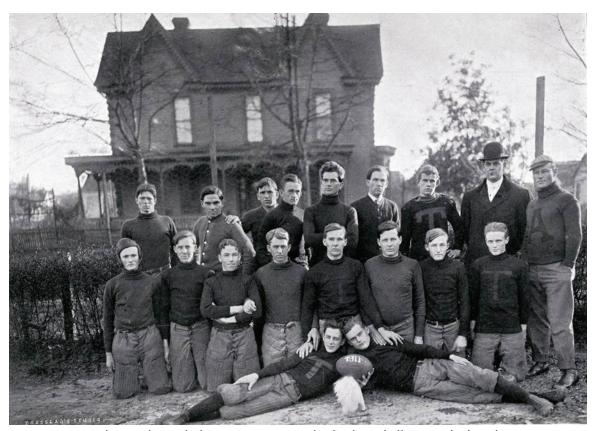
The Normal School had three early periodicals: "The Normal Ray," "The Normal Exponent," and "The Palladium." The first two were paper-bound editions that were primarily edited by the school faculty. The 1912 Palladium was the first large-scale school publication that was managed and edited by students. It was a comprehensive yearbook, covering the founding of the school up to 1912, including all aspects of student life and provided a clear picture of the early history of Troy Normal. I have always enjoyed looking at and reading early school and college yearbooks, and I rate this book as superior.

The Calhoun Literary Society was founded in 1900 and was given this name in honor of John C. Calhoun, who was a Southerner who defended truth and justice. This was a dedicated and proud group of students, under faculty leadership, that met to study, debate and write essays on cultural subjects. This group held great prestige and it was a great honor to be a member. The group participated in a number of oratorical contests; of which R. P. Davison's 1908 speech on "The Heritage of the South" and J. T. Carter's "The Call of the Twentieth Century" in 1910 and "An Ancient Ideal Realized" in 1911, were considered some of the most outstanding.

The Dickens Club was a small club that presented classical plays to students.

The Gladstone Literary Society, named for William Earnest Gladstone, was also founded in 1900. The purpose of the society was to furnish profitable and pleasant entertainment for its members, to encourage and promote literary research and oratory presentations, and to train its members in practical parliamentary procedures. The Gladstone and Calhoun Societies presented great competition in their presentations. Medals were given to the winners of both oratory and essay presentations which they proudly exhibited.

The Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association, first called the Young People's Christian Association was organized at Troy Normal in 1895. The original purpose of this organization was to keep the student body in sympathy with religious interest. Originally including both young men and young women, in 1909 the organization separated by gender and a new Young Women's Christian Association was formed. These organizations were of great benefit to the students of Troy Normal. It was said of the Y. M. C. A. that, "It has



Coach McKinley with the 1911 State Normal School Football Team. The boarding house in the background was at the corner of Brundidge and Academy Streets.

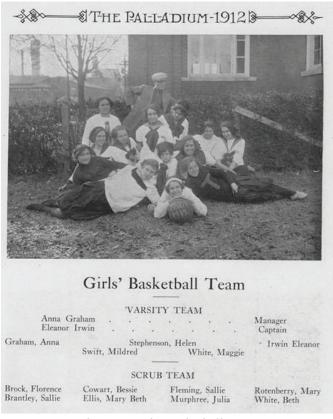
The 1912 Men's Tennis Club.



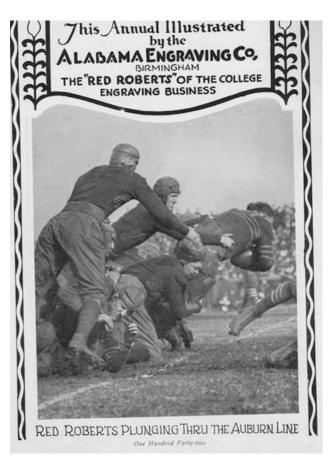
The 1912 Women's Tennis Club.



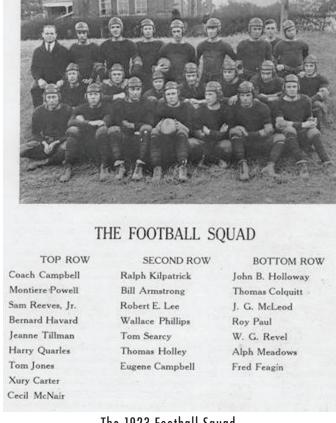
The 1912 Base Ball Squad in front of the grandstand at the Orion Street athletics field.



The 1912 Girl's Basketball Team



Football Action from the 1923 Palladium.



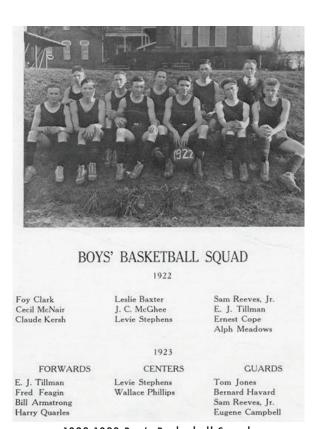
The 1923 Football Squad.



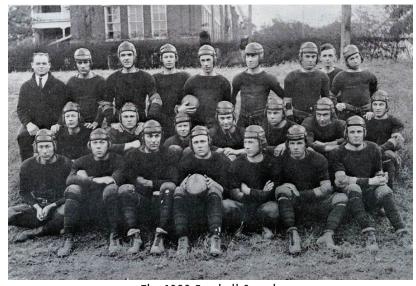
Athletics in 1923.



1922-1923 Girl's Basketball Squad.



1922-1923 Boy's Basketball Squad.



The 1923 Football Squad.



The State Normal School Baseball Team ca. 1919.



1922-1923 Girl's Basketball Squad.



Gladstone Society in 1919.



The 1923 State Normal School's baseball team had an undefeated season and went on to become state champions. The team included: (Front row) Coach J. W. Champbell, Cecil McNair, Roy "Goat" Walker, George Leslie Baxter, H. B. Cope, Montier Powell, Fred Fagan, (middle row) Ralph Kilpatrick, Moody McNair, Morris Haisten, Hubbard Smith, Wallace Phillips, (back row) Harry Quarles, Gene Tillman, Gene Quint Campbell, and Claude Kersh.



Miss Amy Hubbard's 1903 third and fourth grade students at the State Normal College.



Frankie Enzor, Martha "Mattie" Hamil, Lou Olive Jones, Mary Enzor, Helen Henderson, and Mildred Brown were all students in Miss Loutie Beard's class at the Normal School.



This group of Normal School students included at least three members of the graduating class of 1905, Frankie Enzor, Lou Ellen McLure, and Miss Mary Augusta "Gussie" Radford.

Others who have been identified include Miss Cora Pierson, Miss Hattie Louis Lindsay
(Mrs. Ross Rainer), Professor M. D. Pace and President E. M. Shackleford.





Model school students enjoyed the playground in 1919.



In 1912 students sometimes dressed up to help teach a lesson, like the Colonial Dames or the Boy Knights

DAMES

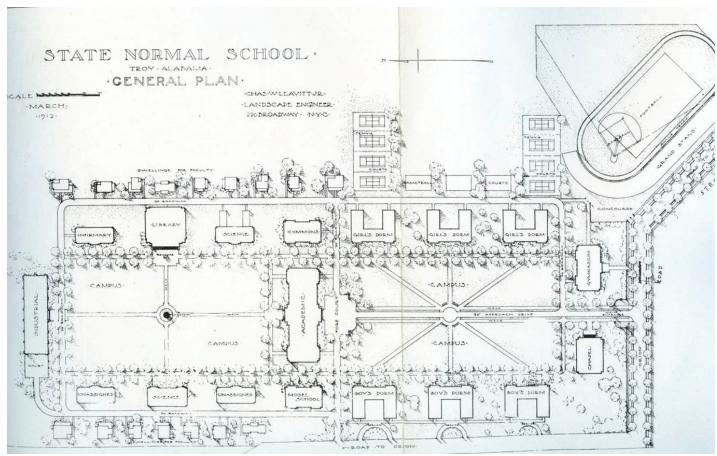
offered no wisdom to the careless and no security to the indolent." Professor Vergil McKinley was active in both the Y.M.C.A and the Gladstone student organizations. The Y.W.C.A. was organized in 1909 with the motto to binding girls together to make them feel that every girl is her sincere friend. By 1912, the organization was involved in missionary work, with a project to pay one-half the salary of one missionary in China, with ambition to be able to pay the entire salary in the near future.

Other clubs included: the Gang, the Grasshoppers Club, the Eat'em Up Club, Leap Year Club, Sleepy Club, and the Peckerwoods, whose motto was to "Give us a ghost of a chance."

Because students wanted more voice in school affairs, a student government association was formed in 1919 to replace a faculty government. The first response to this change was skepticism, but eventually gave way to enthusiastic support. The increased morale of the students was very evident. The student government at TROY has been an integral part of our institution since this change. Today, the president of the SGA sits on the Troy University Board of Trustees.

Local Greek letter sororities were included in the 1923 "Palladium." These all-girl groups had a motto of "Be Square." These Greek letter groups were Delta Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Kappa Pi. As time passed, I do not believe that any of these groups became chartered into national organizations. Another local group was the female "Jokers" with a motto of "If duty and pleasure clash, let duty go to mash."

The Troy Normal Alumni Association was organized in 1890. The meeting took place at the Lawson Opera House, which was located one and a half blocks west of the Normal School. The first written minutes from the meeting show a reorganization in 1891 with 28 charter members. There were only four graduates in 1888 and only one graduate in 1889, eight graduates in 1890, but 1891 was a banner year. The purpose of the association, according to the record, was that the organization "Shall be mutual improvement, the keeping green in memory the friendships and pleasant incidents of school life, and the promotion of Alma Mater, all of which do we resolve to do with all the power at our command."



The site plan for the new normal campus on the Boswell Place (Trojan Terrace) that never happened due to the efforts of Governor Charles Henderson.



Laura Henderson Hall was completed on the downtown campus in 1915 as a women's dormitory.

The building would later be used as Edge Hospital.



Troy Bottling Company was south of the New Troy Hotel and across Railroad Avenue from the Union Passenger Station.

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I would be true, For there are those who trust me. I would be pure, For there are those who care. I would be brave, For there is much to suffer. I would be strong, For there is much to dare. I would be a friend to the foe, the friendless I would be giving, And forget the gift. I would be humble, For I know what I need most. I would look up and laugh, and love and lift. (Author Unknown)

In 1911 the local board for the normal school was superseded by the newly created Board of Trustees for the White Normal Schools of Alabama. All state normal schools were placed under this new board, which was created to unify and standardize the work of training teachers. The state board changed the name of the school again, and from 1911 until 1929 the school would be known as the State Normal School at Troy.

This new State Board, after an investigation, recommended that the school be located on a larger tract of land before an attempt to move the college to another city could be started, like what was happening to schools in other parts of the state. The Board recommended the purchase of a plot of land north of town known as the Boswell Place (now Trojan Terrace) for the new home of the school. The purchase was made and Governor O'Neal employed the well-known landscape engineer, Mr. Charles W. Leavitt, to design a layout for the new college campus. The 1911 State legislature also appropriated \$40,000 to build a girls dormitory at TROY; however, the money was not available until 1915, at which time Governor Charles Henderson had been elected.

Governor Henderson was opposed to locating the school at the newly purchased Orion Street campus, and worked to have the move stopped over Dr. Shackleford and the boards' recommendation. As a result, Laura Henderson Hall, the first women's dormitory at the State Normal School, was constructed in 1915 by Contractor L. V. LaBarre of Birmingham. The three-story building accommodated 125 girls and had the modern conveniences of steam heat, electric lights, and water works. After the college moved to the new campus in 1930, this building was used as a hospital. The Laura Henderson Hall building would be the last major construction at the downtown campus, although in 1921 an open pavilion was built just north of the main building to accommodate assemblies and shelter physical education classes.

In 1919, the Boswell place was sold and the Board began buying property around the downtown campus, with the idea of making this location adequate and permanent, but the same year the Board was replaced by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education was given the responsibility of investigating the best location to build a new \$30,000 training school building at TROY, which had been approved by the State Legislature. Dr. F. B. Dresslar of Peabody College was employed by the state to make a recommendation to the Board. After careful investigation, Dr. Dresslar recommended that not a dollar of the State's money be wasted in trying further to build a great institution at the downtown location.

Governor Kilby appointed a committee to choose a new location and arrange a plan to exchange the old downtown campus, for a new location. On October 24, 1921, the people of the city voted to issue \$35,000 in bonds for the purchase of a new campus location.

On July 31, 1922, Mr. W. B. Folmar sold the old Hilliard place, "in the south-eastern quarter of the city" containing 275 acres in the City of Troy. In January 1923 the school came into possession of the "splendid tract." Later purchases expanded the property to 310 acres.

With the location of the new campus chosen, construction of the new training school building, Kilby Hall, was started and completed in 1924. This was the first building on the new campus, and was constructed in the Spanish or Californian style of architecture, which was popular at the time. Governor Henderson had chosen this same type of architecture when building his home on College Street in Troy.

Until more buildings could be constructed on the new campus, the facilities on the old downtown campus would remain in use, as a result, buses transported students between the downtown campus and the new training school building until 1929, when all operations were moved to the new campus.

In 1925, a swimming pool was constructed on the new campus on McKinley Drive.

1929-1930 Great Building Program

During the Great Depression

Bibb Graves – Alabama's Education Governor

The legislature of 1927 appropriated \$400,000 for the construction of new buildings at TROY, but the money was not available until the spring of 1929.

The Birmingham firm of Warren, Knight and Davis, began working on plans for the new buildings. On June 24, 1929, Hugger Brothers, of Montgomery was contracted to build Bibb Graves Hall and Shackleford Hall; these would be the second and third buildings constructed on the new campus.

The Olmsted Brothers, of Brookline, Massachusetts, were contracted by Governor Graves to survey and draw plans for the new campus. Having designed Central Park in New York City, this company is probably the best known landscaping firm in America. Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of Peabody College had completed a layout of the grounds prior to the construction of Kilby Hall, but this plan was not implemented.

The Olmsted Brothers recommended that Kilby Hall be demolished and a building with a more uniform style of architecture be built constructed in its place that would aesthetically complement the two new buildings. Shackleford chose to keep Kilby Hall as a cost-saving measure. He thought that "it would be unwise and wasteful use of money to sacrifice such a beautiful and serviceable building as Kilby Hall merely because of a difference in architecture," and that "being a one-story building, it is far better adapted to training school purposes than a building on the order of Graves Hall." Kilby Hall would remain on campus until the new Adams Administration building replaced it in 1988.

Many Trojans gave plants and helped in the planting of shrubs along Normal Avenue (University Avenue). At the end of 50 years the campus consisted of 315 acres of land, 19 buildings, three school buses, classrooms, laboratory, athletics and other equipment – all valued at \$705,150.

Dr. Shackleford led Troy State Teachers College to a new level of education in Alabama. He was compelled to give up the presidency of the College on September 1, 1936, due to failing health. His book, The First Fifty Years of the State Teachers College at Troy, Alabama provides a detailed account of the early development of the College.





Kilby Hall as painted by Woodie Ishmael. Kilby Hall was completed in 1924 on the new campus for use as laboratory training school classrooms. The Laboratory School is possibly the strongest link between the town and the College. An average of 200 children regularly attended elementary school classes at Kilby Hall.



President Shackleford's home, located at the corner of Elm and Brundidge Streets, was pictured in the 1925 Palladium as the President's Home.



Bibb Graves Hall was completed in 1930. It housed all college classes, laboratories, administration offices and the library





A swimming pool was constructed on the new campus in 1925 and became a favorite gathering spot during warm weather



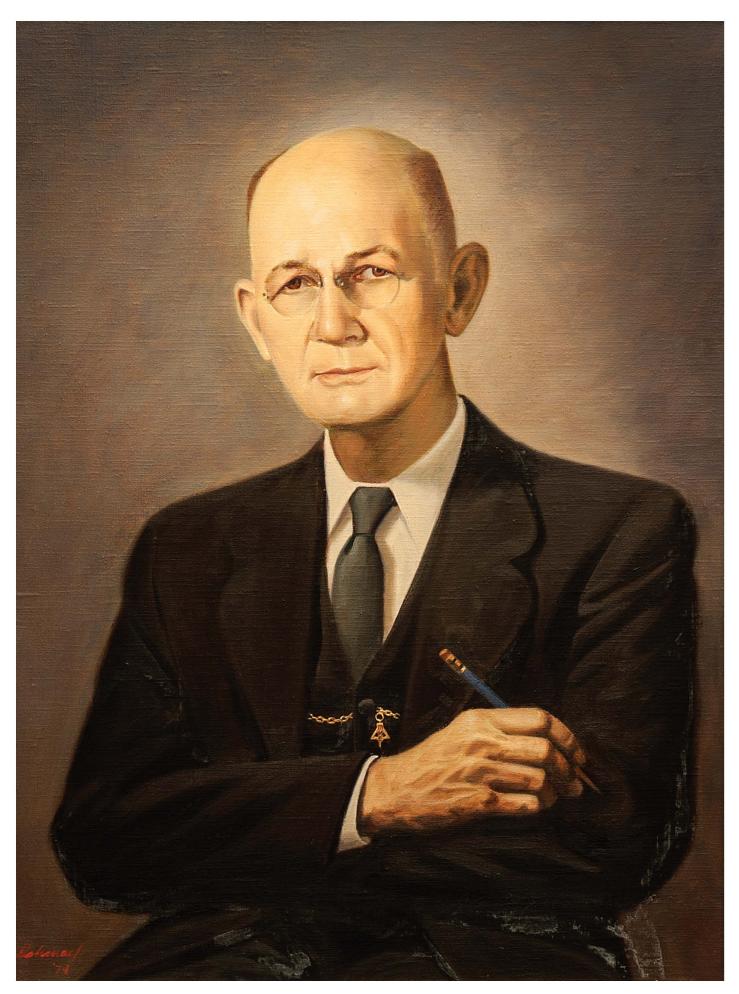
Shackleford Hall was also completed in 1930 and was the center of the school's social life. It provided living accommodations for two hundred girls, and the infirmary.



Students and faculty of the State Normal School are pictured in this 1925 panoramic photograph of the downtown campus.



Made four years after his retirement, this 1940 view of the new campus gives a good idea of what Dr. Shackleford had been able to accomplish during his time in office.



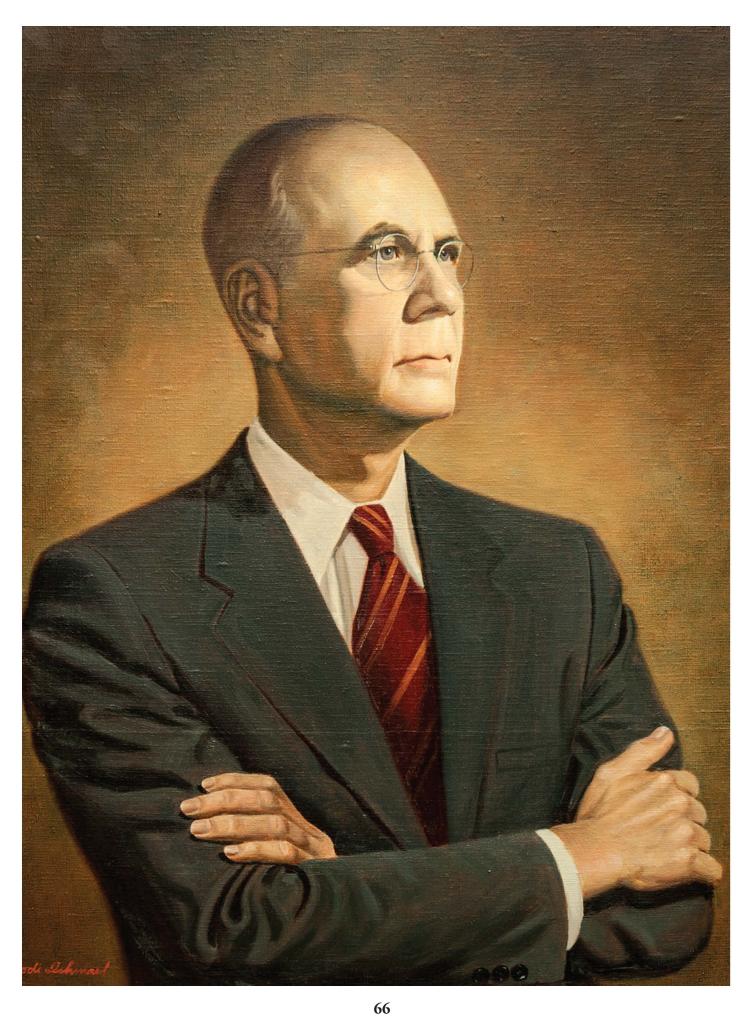
5 Matthew Downer Pace 1936-1937

Fourth President
"Time is only important to those who are trying to pursue it."

Dr. Pace's tenure at Troy Normal was nearly as long as Dr. Shackleford's. Pace obtained his B.S. in mathematics in 1889 and a civil engineering degree in 1890 from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn). He was a determined educator to stay the course. I believe him to have been the longest head of a department at TROY until this appointment as interim president. Dr. Pace was the father of Margaret Pace Farmer and his son-in-law Curren Farmer who started the Pike Pioneer Museum. Dr. Pace had already acquired the acting presidency during Dr. Shackleford's bout with his health situation. Dr. Pace was chosen President on September 1, 1936, to serve for one year because of his age and Paul Murrow was to be appointed as the new president in the fall of 1937. Murrow declined the position and Charles B. Smith was elected on May 15, 1937.

At the Normal School, President Pace was still burdened with debt from the Great Depression, but relief came with the adoption of a state sales tax. This tax, passed on February 16, 1937, set aside a large portion for state education. Pace's term ended with the books in the black, instead of the red.

To Dr. Pace's honor, the May 31, 1937 class was the largest in school history. After all the service to TROY, his 50-year record is also likely the longest in TROY or southern education history. I have a lot of admiration for his long tenure of service to both the classroom and the school.



6 Charles Bunyan Smith 1937 – 1961

Fifth President
"A Teachers Educator"
"In experiences in our lives we have high peaks and low valleys,
but it is how we handle these that determine who we really are."

- Dr. Smith led TROY through the Great Depression and World War II
- The governing body for TROY was the Alabama State Board of Trustees
- Many new campus buildings
- 1957 changed Troy State Teachers College to Troy State College
- Started a student recruiting program

C. B. Smith was the first alumnus of Troy Normal School to become president and that fact still holds true today. He graduated from Troy Normal in 1917 and finished with honors. He received his B.S. in 1922 from Peabody and an M.A. in 1927. Peabody had the reputation of being the best school in the South for training teachers. He received a doctorate from Columbia in 1940.

C.B. Smith came to TROY from the State Department of Education as the director of the Division of Instruction. He was a very stately person and you gave him attention in his presence. He believed strongly in the principle that good teachers make better students.

At this time the enrollment of Troy State Teacher's College was around 500 and the income was a little more than \$80,000 in 1937. Here again the longevity of the leadership of Dr. Smith made it possible for the college to remain on a stable, but steady growth.

The school has operated under a number of different governing boards. From 1887 to 1911 there was Board of Directors for just the Troy Normal School, and the school was run by local people. In 1911 a Board of Trustees for the White Normal Schools of Alabama was created and the school was placed under the direction of the new state board. In 1919 the Board of Trustees was replaced by the State Board of Education, which governed the school until 1967. Dr. Smith was the first president to serve under one board of directors, which contributed to the stability of the school, that being the State Board of Education, with one director being from each district. This governance gave little authority for the school to gain respect, even in South Alabama, and this would remain the case until the school was placed under its own board of trustees in 1967, thanks to the efforts and influence of Dr. Ralph Adams. Dr. Smith was very familiar with the Alabama Department of Education, because he had worked with the bureaucracy in Montgomery as the Director of the Division of Instruction. Under his direction a state wide curriculum revision program was started.

I would like for you to realize that C. B. Smith was born in south Alabama to tenant farmers in 1891. There is an autobiography of the first 12 years of his life, included in the Appendix of this book, which is the best I have



The College Canteen was located in the basement of Bibb Graves Hall in the 1930s and included a snack bar, bookstore, supply store, and post office.

ever read, especially since it tells the story of tenant farming in the South. Realize then, in an attempt to unmask the man that C. B. Smith grew into, he moved 11 times in the first 12 years of his life.

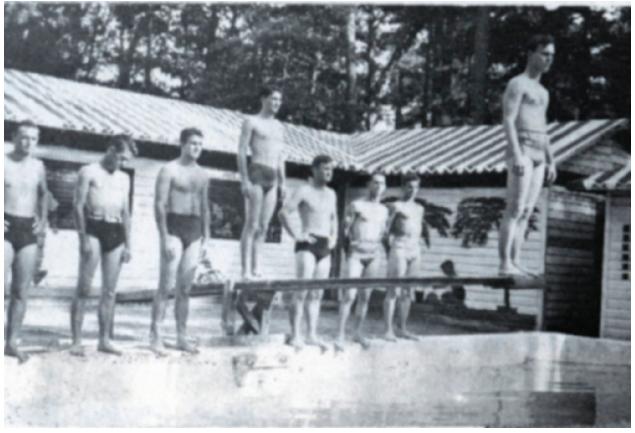
Dr. Smith was President during the most trying time of public college education in Alabama. Money was very short and World War II handed TROY a student stalemate. The enrollment of Troy Teacher's College in 1941 was 89, in 1942 was 78, in 1943 was 20, in 1944 was nine, in 1945 was 29. Women's enrollment during the war years was cut in half. Can you imagine balancing the books with a full faculty and very few students? Dr. Smith did a great job for the school.

You must realize that Dr. Smith did receive a Troy Normal School education during World War I. During his lifetime he experienced two world wars, a great depression, grew up fatherless, in poverty, yet, look what he was able to achieve. Today we should be ashamed to give excuses for not acquiring an education with the Internet at our fingertips.

The Smith administration and Troy State College were under the state board of education along with the other state normal schools. Troy State College had really only one trustee representing us from the second congressional district who may or may not be interested in Troy College. Thanks to Dr. Ralph Adams for his influence in placing TROY under its own statewide board of trustees.



Wright Hall was completed in 1940 as a Public Works Administration project to house the Health and Physical Education Departments. The building included a gymnasium, which provided the school with its first indoor physical education program.



Water Carnival was held at the College Swimming pool in 1939.

Buildings Constructed During Smith's Tenure

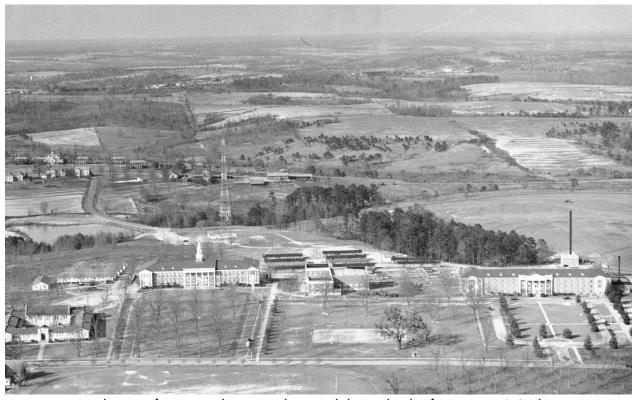
- •Wright Hall 1940
- Pace Hall 1947 (the first new dormitory) Annex 1960
- Veterans Memorial Stadium 1948
- •McCartha 1950
- •Cowart 1950
- Eldridge 1950
- •Smith 1956 (student center) 1961 (auditorium and music center)
- •Dill –1959
- •McCall 1961
- •Sartain 1961
- President's Home 1961



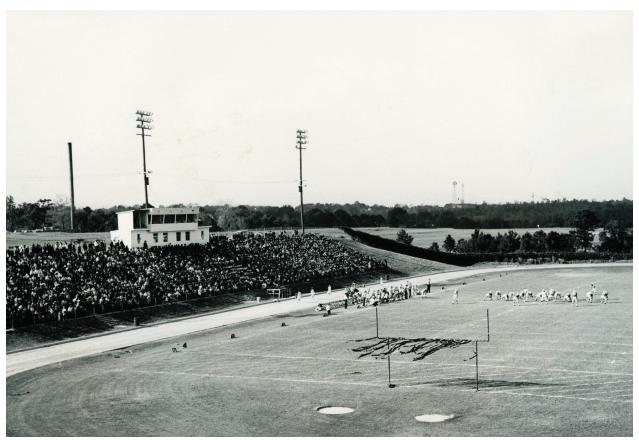
The end of World War II saw a vast increase in student enrollment. As a result 46 temporary housing units for veterans were put up on the back side of the campus. Some of the barracks and mobile homes continued in use until 1973, when adequate housing and classrooms had been constructed. The barracks had no air conditioning, (and the students survived even without cell phones and Facebook.) Wright Hall Gym even served as temporary housing for college men for a short time after World War II. Mobile homes and campers provided temporary married students housing during the late 1940s.



Pace Hall, the first men's dormitory on campus was under construction in 1946.



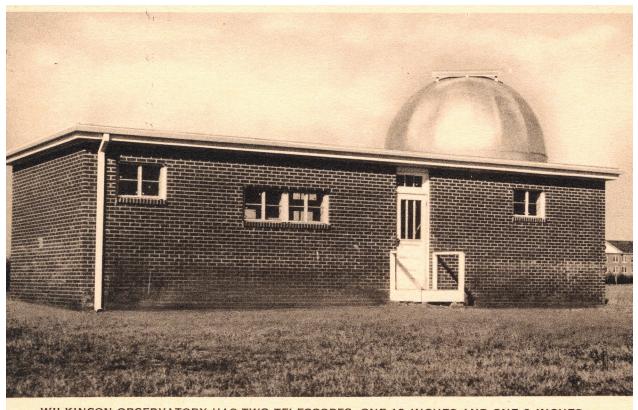
The tower for WTBF radio station dominated the north side of campus in 1948. The station rendered great service to the school as a public relations and learning medium. The golf course on the northeast side of campus had been constructed by 1940.



Veterans Memorial Stadium, a school and community project, was dedicated as part of the 1950 Homecoming program. The "modern sports arena" had a seating capacity of more than 5,000 persons, and was equipped with concrete stands. There were no parking problems, limited fans – no income.



Cowart Hall, a three story men's dormitory, located on the West side of the dormitory quadrangle, was completed in 1950 as part of a massive four year building project that was made necessary when the heavy influx of male students using the G.I. Bill following the end of World War II more than tripled the enrollment of the campus over pre-war totals.



WILKINSON OBSERVATORY HAS TWO TELESCOPES, ONE 10 INCHES AND ONE 3 INCHES
TROY STATE COLLEGE, TROY, ALABAMA

Wilkinson Observatory Planetarium was located at the corner of George Wallace Drive and College Avenue and contained two telescopes, one 10 inches and one 3 inches



Students used the planetarium regularly until city lights made the facility obsolete.



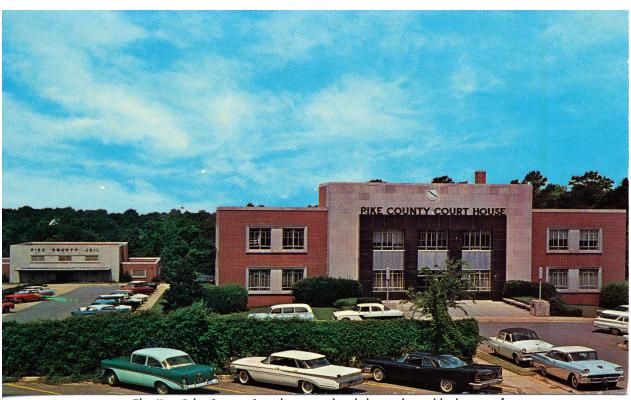
McCartha Hall was completed in 1950 as the college library.



The Pike County Court House as it appeared from 1898 until 1953 was often the subject of photographs, as seen in this 1939 view of the town square.



The 1950s were a time of expansion for both the college and the city. One of the greatest changes for Troy was the removal of the courthouse from the center of the square in 1954



The New Pike County Courthouse and jail, located one block west of the square at the end of Church Street, were completed in the 1950s



This downtown gas station across from the Union Passenger Station and the New Troy Hotel was a sign of things to come. Soon, automobiles would replace trains as the primary means of transportation-not only in Troy, but throughout the United States. Patrons could expect the attendant to wash the windshield, check the tire pressure and fill the car with gas. "Here is two dollars, you keep the change." Was a common statement... and the attendant was getting a good size tip with this deal!



A student center was completed in 1956. With the addition of the auditorium and music department wing this building would become part of Smith Hall in 1961.



Dill Hall was under construction from 1958 to 1959.



Built as an answer to the housing crisis fostered by the end of the Korean War, Dill Hall completed the residence quadrangle and continued in use until replaced by Jack Hawkins, Jr. Hall in 2009.



For many years the graduating class made its traditional procession in front of Bibb Graves Hall and around the quad on the way to the actual ceremony.



Completed in 1961, McCall Hall provided much needed classroom space and science laboratories.

After World War II and the GI Bill distribution, it was an economic windfall for all education and especially TROY. In 1957 Troy Normal School went from Troy State Teachers College to Troy State College. The first masters degree in education was awarded in 1957. The State Board of Education in 1914 allowed the Normal Schools to train teachers only for rural grammar schools. The new program for education in primary and secondary appeared in 1942/1943 catalog. The 1947/1948 catalog printed for the new course teaching BS degree. Because of World War II and the demand for business education, in 1946, the Bachelor of Science in Business was added. In 1961 it became an accredited major and degree in business education. In 1957 a masters of science in education was offered but only in the summer sessions. Dr. Smith was educated in Normal School training and possibly did not realize the big change that it gave to TROY.

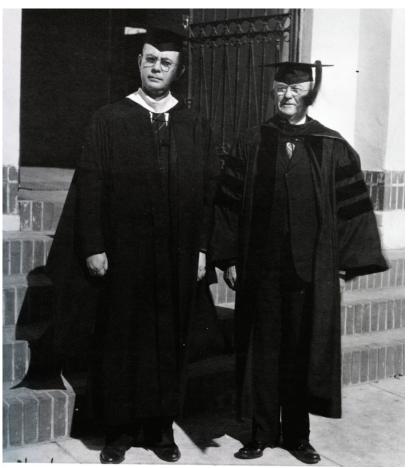
When Dr. Smith became president in 1937, two majors were offered: one in English and one in history. Later art, math, physical education and business became a part of the curriculum. Dr. Smith had to deal with the low state appropriations because TROY was the red headed stepchild in higher education in Alabama. We still suffer today from the stigma that has lasted 50 years. We don't want to be treated special, but we want to be treated fairly. TROY has fought for every dollar it has received from the state leadership in Montgomery-we are not a state supported university, we are a state assisted university. We have lost about 50 percent of our state appropriations since this time. Our funding is still not equitable to other state universities.

Student recruiting was first started during the Smith administration with first paid employee bring Edward Carothers, followed by Blue Barber and then Dr. Renwick Kennedy, a previous graduate.

Dr. Smith hired some very educated and loyal faculty members toward the end of his tenure. Some of these are Dr. Leonard Trapp- history, Dr. Vergil Collins- math, Ed Walters- art(created many glass designs in the 60s that are still seen around the South today), Dr. Brooks Thompson- English, Dr. Emmit Kilpatrick- English, Dr. W. T. Wilks-science, Henry Sterx- history.

Dr. Smith was a great stable person to lead our university to a state teachers college to a full accredited liberal arts school. I want to salute Dr. Smith for him being raised under a tenant farmer situation in several southern Alabama counties, moving 11 times in his first 12 years of life, going to TROY under severe financial situations, surviving World War I, working in state education, and being selected to lead our university during a critical financial time – a WWII and rebuilding of the university after the war. My hat is off to this fine southern gentleman who served us well as president.

The passing of the torch occurred on November 20, 1937, with the inauguration of TROY alumni Charles Bunyan Smith as the new President of the College. E.M. Shackleford had been the anchor for the school for the first fifty years of its existence. C.B. Smith would guide the College through the next twenty-four years of expansion and unprecedented growth.





7 Frank Ross Stewart 1961-1964

Sixth President

"Time is the only thing that God give us that is ours to use. You come here naked and you may leave here with clothes on, but you do not know how much time you have between. So, always use your time wisely."

- Highly educated
- Came from a State Normal School
- Approved the Greek Colonies
- Increased TROY's budget

Dr. Frank Ross Stewart was appointed President of Troy State College March 21, 1961. Dr. Stewart was well qualified to be president of TSC because he had a BS from Jacksonville State, a BS from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and a masters from Auburn. He acquired his doctoral degree from Auburn. Dr. Stewart and his wife Margaret Turner were the first occupants of the new presidents mansion on McKinley drive. The new home for the president and his wife was certainly an addition to the campus.

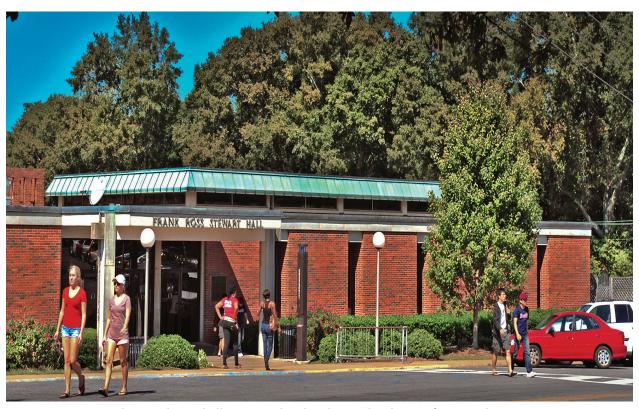
Appropriations from state were about \$600,000 during his first year, but by 1964, it was almost \$1 million. Dr. Stewart would have been a progressive president as his education was with a normal school in Jacksonville State. It takes time to accumulate a loyal staff to assure that your ideas to bring progression and education to Troy State College. My only personal involvement was asking him to allow us to have local Greek fraternity colonies with the idea that a national chapter would follow as the chapter progressed to that point. In earlier history of the state normal school, we had local greek letter sorority activity on our campus. He greatly agreed and a couple were established: Pi Kappa Phi and Delta Chi, but his untimely death put this on hold. On March 24, 1964, Dr. Stewart died from a heart attack and left the school devastated because they were accustomed to long-term presidencies. Dr. Stewart, with his progressive ideas, would have been a great president to take us through the turmoil of the 1960s.



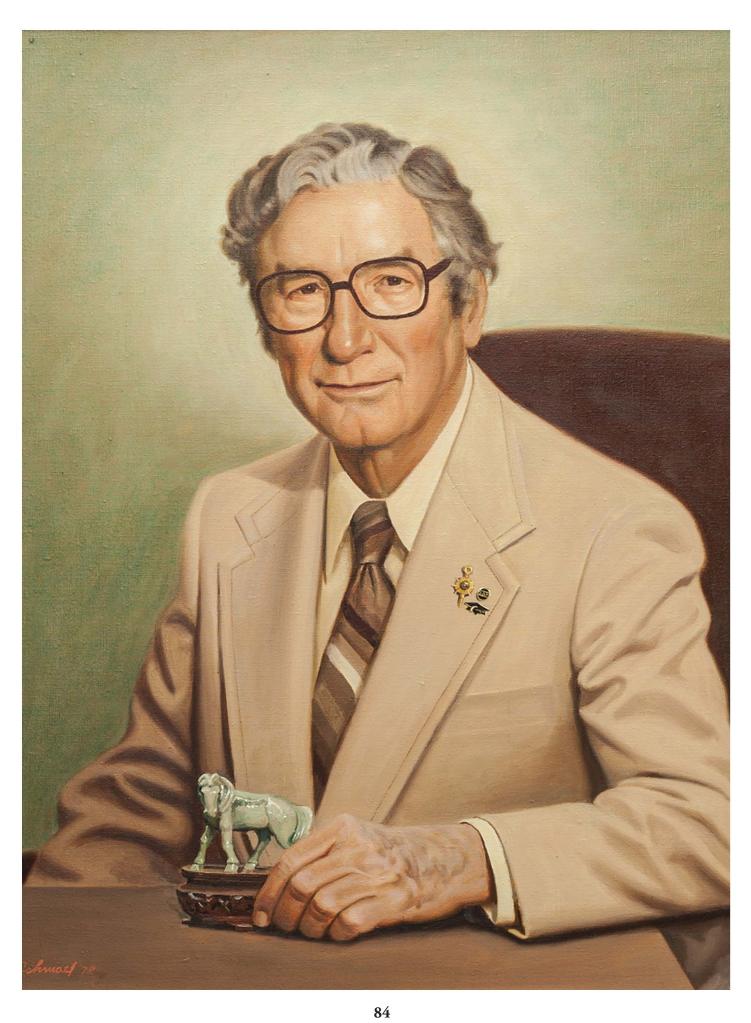
Located in a Pine grove at the west entrance of the campus, the President's Home was completed in 1962. Dr. Stewart and his wife Margaret Turner Stewart were the first occupants of the new president's mansion on McKinley Drive.



The 1963 Red Wave baseball team.



In 1966 the new dining hall was completed and named in honor of Dr. Frank Ross Stewart.



8 Ralph Wyatt Adams 1964 – 1989

Seventh President
Extended TROY Education to the World
"Life is a circle-you can travel in a large circle with new horizons and adventures or in a small circle repeating life's hum drums daily."

- Ralph Adams had a close association with Governor George Wallace
- Unassuming, yet powerful leader
- Wanted TROY students exposed to learned, important, notable and powerful people
- Kudzu University-Spread education around the world
- First Board of Trustees
- Change of Troy State College to Troy State University
- Troy University awarded 10 national titles in sports
- Troy State's first foundation
- Established scholarships for America's Junior Misses and three graduates on the stage at one time at the Miss America Pageant
- TROY Campus goes International
- Many new campus buildings

The year 1964 was a very unstable time for Troy State College. After Dr. Frank Stewart's death on March 24, 1964, TROY was left without a leader in charge, so an in-house committee of Dr. Bob Boyd, Dr. W.T. Wilkes and Clay Stabler guided Troy State through this unsettling time. The State Department of Education had the job of replacing Stewart's as president at Troy State College. Dr. Ralph Wyatt Adams was head of the Alabama Selective Service Systems, a very important state job, because the draft was still functional.

Dr. Adams applied for the Troy State Presidency without Governor Wallace's knowledge. Wallace wanted Ralph Adams to stay as Selective Service Director, but Wallace soon gave his support to Adams and the rest is



Governor and Mrs. George C. Wallace visit Dr. and Mrs. Adams at the President's Home in 1964.



Ralph Adams' college buddy, George Wallace, introduced him to Dorothy Kelly. Dorothy Kelly and Ralph Adams were wed in 1942.

history. Dr. Adams was George Wallace's first cabinet appointee in his first administration. Dr. Adams owned a boarding house at the University of Alabama and George was one of his paying boarders while they were both students. They remained close from this point on and stayed great friends until George Wallace's death.

What did this association mean to Troy State? EVERYTHING! Dr. Adams was a very talented, wise and progressive man, and I feel George Wallace appreciated and used his talents in his presidential and gubernatorial campaigns. This close association proved to be a great advantage for TROY to secure its place in educational history. By the way Dr. Adams salary was \$16,000 a year, but he also was given other perks-a new president's house, a car and several other amenities.

Two noted newspaper writers in the state of Alabama described Dr. Adams in colorful ways.

Tom Johnson, Editor of The Montgomery Independent, wrote that, "Adams counts among his best friends a dollar bill," a humorous reference to Dr. Adams' ability to manage money.

In another editorial, Johnson (one of Dr. Adams' favorite writers) wrote a description of notable impact: "This Adams pokes along in suits that look as if they were cut and sewn by freshman home economics classes, then pressed with a hydraulic jackhammer, and finally tied to torpedoes and airplane propellers in the way John Cameron Swayze tests Timex watches. Thus attired and

driving a battered jalopy that might have finished last in the 1939 Demolition Derby, Adams sallies forth to get things done for his university. He succeeds too much to suit his critics...but what does Adams care? If things get too rough, he can always hide himself in a rummage sale."

Television editorialist Bob Ingram relayed other insights to the character of Troy State's President, when he stated, "Troy State University has gone straight up, leaving its sister institutions - Jacksonville, Livingston, and North Alabama - in its jet stream, and causing the Alabamas and Auburns to look nervously over their shoulders. What manner of man is this Ralph Adams, he who wears suits which look like they were bought at an Al Capone patio sale, who drives hither and yon in a non-state-owned '64 Chevrolet with what he loves to call a "four-fifty air conditioner'." (As explained by Dr. Adams, "with all four windows down at fifty miles an hour, it gets pretty cool.")



Dr. Adams' 1964 Chevy, as captured by Woodie Ishmael.

Both Dr. Adams' attire (which is usually of no particular concern to him) and his automobile (which he regards as a strictly utilitarian means of transportation) have become institutions within the institution."

Dr. Adams was the most unassuming great leader I have ever known. He would look like he was not thinking, but his mind was moving 90 to nothing. My first personal contact with Dr. Adams was about the Greek system. Dr. Stewart had given an okay for Troy State to seek local Greek organizations. Dr. Adams needed to approve this change for the Greeks to become national affiliates from local affiliates. He did this before I could leave his office. He told me that he wanted Chi Omega sorority, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa national



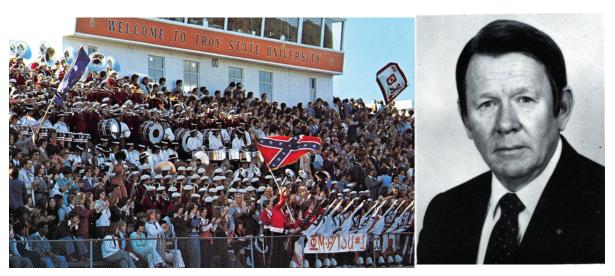
Dr. Adams was the same regardless of who he was entertaining, Miss Alabama or the President of the United States.

honorary. I knew then that we were on a wild roller coaster ride that would be great for Troy State. Dr. Adams saw the need for the Greek letter organizations because he was a Lambda Chi Alpha at the University of Alabama. Dr. Adams also wanted the most national prestigious honorary organizations known as ODK, Mortar Board, Phi Kappa Phi, because educated students need exposure to the humanities.

I think Dr. Adams' most impressive influence was wanting to expose our students to men of great expression in both lecturing and both as faculty members. He brought to campus such learned men as Dr. Max Rafferty, Dr. Johnny Long, Dr. John Carroll, Woodie Ishmael, Walter Wiliams, Dr. Edward Teller, Winston Churchill III, Dr. Joe Roberts, Dr. Northcote Parkinson and Dr. Russell Kirk.

Dr. Adams never told me no, but he had help that could tell you no in a minute. I think it's important for you to understand the relationship between Dr. Adams and Dr. Johnny Long. Dr. Long was hired soon after Ralph Adams became president. This is probably the best one day's work that he did. Dr. Long took a dragging band and turned it into the Sound of the South. Dr. Long added a new dimension to our university and this exposure to our students is immeasurable. He is still going strong and we are on his sixteenth

retirement party. Dr. Adams asked to see if we could get approval for a cemetery at Sorrell Chapel on TROY's campus. This request required both city and state approval. The city of Troy and Troy State approved the request. Many people thought that Ralph did not want to pay for his and Dorothy's burial site. This was far from the truth. The truth was that Dr. Adams loved Troy University and wanted to be buried on the TROY campus.



(right) Dr. John M. Long was the creator and director of the Sound of the South marching band (left)The Sound of the South

He was very focused on English protocol and mentioned to me several times that old English schools buried administrators and faculty on campus. Also, two more places for John and Mary Lynn Long were approved. That one sentence shows how close the Adams and Long families were as friends.

During the Adams Administration TSU got the nickname Kudzu University. To most people, this was a negative adjective, but I loved this idea, because it meant that our university was spreading all over the world. Dr. Adams wanted our university to reach out and this was a great asset to TROY. Adams not only planted the kudzu, he also spent much effort in fertilizing it. He made the university grow in a way few people could envision. At this point, the sun never set on Troy University. He took TROY from a sleepy teachers college to an internationally respected university. When the two helicopters went down in Iran in 1980, of the 18 aboard, four were Troy State University alumni. To date, six U.S. Astronauts have attended Troy University. Therefore, we could say that Troy



Dr. Adams welcomes Winston Churchill III to Troy.

University has actually reached beyond planet earth – Kudzu Solar System.

Dr. Adams' trademark became, "hire someone smarter than you are, get out of the way and let them do their job." The university's slogan was "Alabama's Most Exciting Campus." All the changes caused many people to want to know what was going on at Troy State University. Ralph and Dorothy Adams did a lot of entertaining in the president's mansion. Dorothy was a very gracious hostess. Ralph seemed very relaxed with the many dignitaries that came to TROY with the "Great Issues" series and the distinguished visiting professor program.

I was very impressed to be with him in the presence of George Herbert Walker Bush and Ronald Reagan at a Montgomery fundraiser. He very much wanted TROY students exposed to men that were newsmakers. Ralph wanted outstanding speakers at our graduations. One time he asked me to contact Ted Turner to be our speaker. I

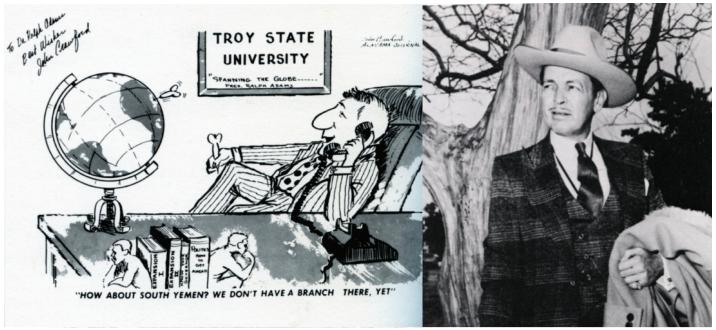
received a one line regret – I can not speak at your graduation. Not even an explanation or

Sorrell Chapel was designed and completed in 1982. The Sorrell Chapel Cemetery was created by special request of Dr. Adams in 1989. After serving the university for twenty-five years, Dr. Adams said, "When I die, they may bury me on the campus next to the Sorrell Chapel. I would like that very much because Troy State University and I became one while I was president and I want us to stay one."

a request to ask another time. I diagnosed him with a condition called JaneFondalitious. Dr. Max Rafferty came to TROY from Sacramento, California, where he was Superintendent of Education. Max wrote weekly columns in many national newspapers. I thought it was wonderful because in many newspapers the dateline from the news article was Troy, Alabama. Max and Ralph met during



Governor Wallace's presidential campaign. Max Rafferty was likely the smartest and most conservative man I have ever known. Politeness and humility were not his trump suits, but he knew how to get things done. When Dr. Rafferty was Dean of our school of education, he was told by the National College Association for Teachers Education (NCATE) the necessary corrections for maintaining accreditation. Rather than saying "yes sir or no ma'am, I will correct that" he told them to go where the sun don't shine.





(top left) Kudzu University
(above) John Alexander Carroll
(left) Governor George C. Wallace
and his first lady, soon to be
Governor Lurleen Burns Wallace,
were frequent visitors to the
campus during the 1960s.

We lost our NCATE accreditation for a while. Dr. Rafferty thought he knew more than the NCATE committee - and he did. Max Rafferty was a Rotarian, and could be a little amusing at times. One day he walked into our Rotary meeting and we were having a breakfast meal for lunch. After looking around the room, he turned around and walked out, saying, "I've already had breakfast."

Dr. John Carroll was another talented lecturer that Ralph brought to campus. He was always dressed like a character from "Gone from the Wind," hat and all. My late wife Rachel, attended one of his history courses. She said he was the best lecturing professor she had ever had. On the first day of class, he was so animated that he said, "People think that I'm queer, but I assure you that I'm not." By the way, he was a Pulitzer Prize recipient. The campus was alive with outstanding faculty such as Dr. Marvin Krueshopl, TROY's first Rhodes Scholar Lecturer.

Now a word about the libraries at TROY. The first library was located in a classroom on the downtown campus until the Carnegie library was built on campus in 1908. Many Troy citizens donated volumes that composed the first library. The Carnegie Library was attained as a joint effort between the college and the City of Troy. Today, the building is used as Troy City Hall, and remains the only surviving building of the downtown campus. The Library remained in the Carnegie building for many years until the campus was moved to the present location and Bibb Graves Hall became the home of the library. When McCartha Hall was built the library was relocated and remained in this location until the Lurleen B. Wallace library was built in 1969 with funds from the state. The new library building was constructed because of George and Lurleen Wallace's friendship with Ralph Adams. This was a state-of-the-art building for the students, which would later include a radio and television station. Ken

Lurleen Burns Wallace Hall, completed in 1970, houses the University Library, Radio, Television and Communication services.



Croslin was the innovator who supervised the building program and its contents. He had such a clear vision of where the future of libraries was going, that he included wiring locations for the use of personal computers on the main floor of the library in 1969.

In 1888, Troy Normal School was the first to offer extension courses in the state of Alabama. This program remained mainly stagnant because transportation was still a major problem in Alabama. It wasn't until 1935 that the first driver's license was given in the state of Alabama. It soon became very much in vogue to be attending one of Alabama's fine schools. In 1951, during the administration of C.B. Smith our first extension center off campus was established at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Dr. Ralph Adams signed the papers in 1964 to open the second extension center at Maxwell Airforce Base under the direction of Colonel Wilson Wood. We need to realize that Fort Rucker developed into the Dothan campus and Maxwell into the Montgomery campus in 1975. Today, both of these schools are accredited along with TROY as one great university.

The Troy State Foundation started with the gift of Beard's Hospital from Dr. J.O. Colley and Dr. William P. Stewart. This foundation was administered by Roy Jeffcoat, a big TROY supporter and past superintendent of Troy City Schools. The TROY foundation board had some very influential members such as Earl James, mayor of Montgomery and a TROY graduate. Wallace Malone later served as president of the foundation and chairman

of the board of trustees in 1980. Others include: Clay Stabler vice-president for financial affairs, Frank Anderson, President of Farmers & Merchants Bank of Troy, E.E. Anthony, Jr., president of the Commerce Bank of Andalusia, O.R. Booker, Jr., Vice-President of Educators Life Insurance Company, Zach Carter, President of Avondale shipyard; Corley Chapman President of Troy Bank & Trust and McDowell Lee, Secretary of the Alabama Senate and first chairman of the board of trustees – and a true TROY supporter. Walter Hennigan became the executive director after Roy Jeffcoat and Hennigan was also a big TROY supporter advancing the foundation to new heights.

Dr. Adams was very innovative in bringing outstanding students to TROY. He established the George C. Wallace scholarships for leaders in academic programs and school activities – such as valedictorians, salutatorians, class presidents, class vice-presidents, presidents of Student Government Associations and editors of publications.

Soon to follow were full scholarships for state Junior Miss titleholders. This was a very popular program for



The TSU Foundation began with the donation of Beard Hospital, valued at \$250,0000 by Troy physicians William P. Stewart (left) and J.O. Colley, Jr. (right).



The original Troy State University Board of Trustees in 1967.

them and at one time, we had three young women that had attended TROY on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City in the Miss America Pageant. This program caused a lot of criticism because it took financial support from Alabama students, but it brought talented women to campus. It also brought praise and recognition to our student body. Quickly, TROY became a school with students from many other states representing a more diverse student body.

Dr. Don Gibson headed up the financial aid area and Dr. Adams put a lot of confidence in him. We had a big

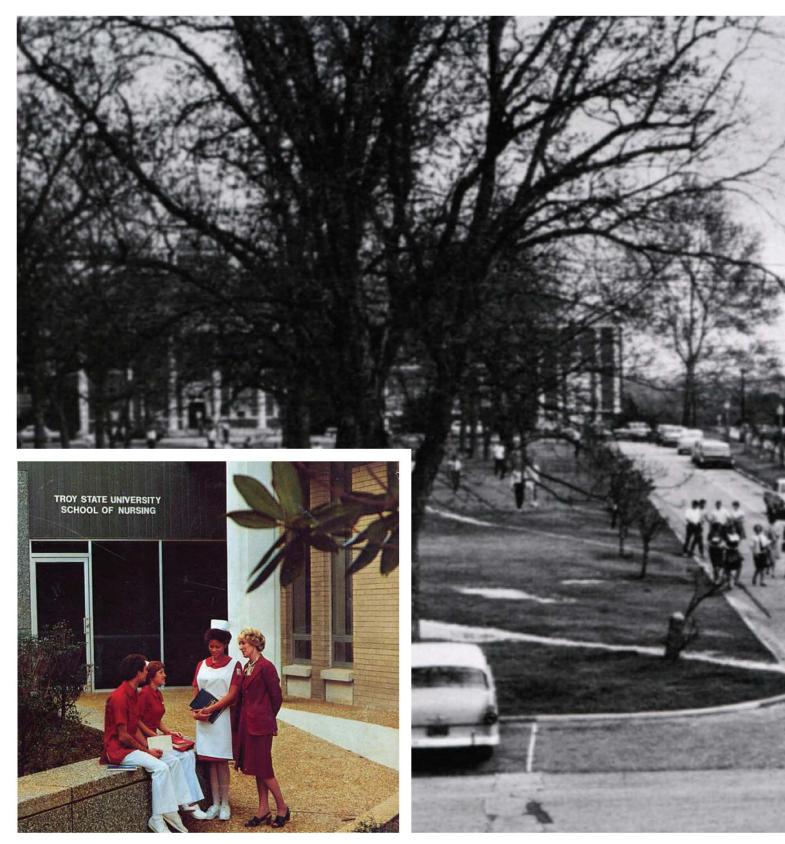
increase in students applying for financial aid.

The fall of 1967 was probably Troy State College's first glory days. Lurleen Wallace announced at Governor's Day that in the near future Troy State College may become Troy State University. In October, Gov. Wallace appointed 8 members to the newly enacted Troy State College Board of Trustees to govern TROY instead of the Alabama Board of Education. This gave TROY a full board to support our school instead of one member from the state board of education in our district. The creation of an independent board of trustees for the college may be the greatest turning point up to this time. Finally, the college was returned to home rule, with a board of trustees that was only responsible for the school at TROY. On December 14, 1967, Dr. Ralph Adams announced the very important name change from Troy State College to Troy State University. This name change was accepted with great enthusiasm and opened new doors



Coach Billy Atkins brought championship football to Troy State University with a lot of help from All-American quarterback, Sim Byrd

for TROY to advance and become more recognizable and respected in Alabama and beyond. TROY won its first football national championship in NAIA in December in Montgomery. Enrollment increased from 3,000 to 4,000 students and we became the third largest university in Alabama.



Students in the Troy State University School of Nursing program in Montgomery in 1979.

In 1969 Dr. Adams recommended the establishment of a nursing school, which was

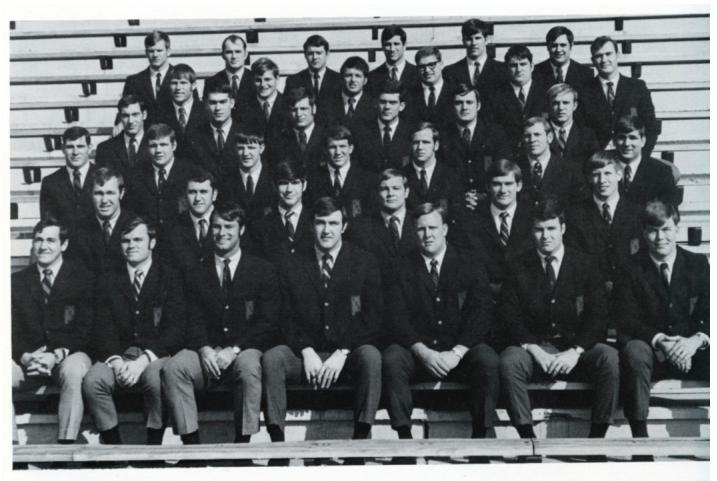
funded by the Alabama Legislature. A student spent two years in pre-nursing training at TROY and then two years of practical training in a Montgomery hospital. This program has been a mainstay for TROY. And now, we have a doctoral degree in nurse practice, the first for Troy University, with some history later about how it happened.



Between Classes in the fall of 1966.

Dr. Adams enjoyed sports, if we were winning. Coach John Archer produced a basketball program of which Troy University could be proud. He recruited many great players such as TROY's own Paul Word.

Dr. Adams saw the need to elevate our football program so he hired Billy Atkins to revive the program. If you knew Atkins, you would realize that he meant business. He recruited great players and had a wide-open offense with Sim Byrd, Danny Grant, Vince Green and defense stars like Ronny Shelley and Greg Wright. I knew Billy Atkins pretty well at Auburn. I convinced Judy Newman, my wife Rachel's roommate, to running for president

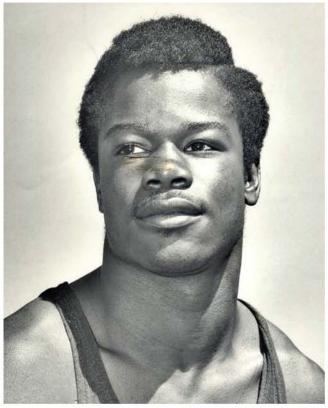






(top) 1968 National Football Champions (right) Coach Billy Atkins with members of the 1967 football team. (left) Completed in 1971, the Tine W. Davis Hall Field House was a much needed addition to the athletic program.







(top) Coach John "Doc" Anderson and the 1970s Track Team. 1976 Gulf South Conference Cross Country Champions: Jim Eastman, Ed Palmer, Richard Pipkin, Andy Whitener, David Sutherland, Gary Funkhouser, David Shilling, and Tom Larkin.

(left) James Batie was an NAIA All American. He tied the world record for the 50 yard dash.

This 1971 Trojan Track and Field star went on to be a member of the Unites States Olympic Team

(right) Troy University Board of Trustees meeting in the early 1980s.





Located on the University's Montgomery Campus, the Davis Theatre for the Performing Arts hosts amateur and professional musicals, dramatic productions, chamber music groups, symphony orchestras, dance groups, ballets and instrumental performances of all types. Moreover, the theatre is available to civic, cultural and educational institutions to merge these programs with other activities to expand and enrich the life of the community. Troy University Montgomery is now located in one of the best parts of Montgomery.

for the Auburn School of Education. Her opponent was Billy Atkins. At this time none of us would have dreamed that he would kick the winning field goal to beat Georgia Tech 3 – 0 and win a national championship for Auburn University. Needless to say, Billy Atkins won the presidency of the school of education overwhelmingly. After, Billy and his wife Doris came to Troy, they went out often with Sonny and Alice Walters and Rachel and myself. Billy Atkins could relax if he needed to. The TROY team was so excited with Billy's new offensive program. Trojan fans finally filled the stadium. Before this time, after Johnny Long's Sound of the South played at halftime everyone left. All of this hard work resulted in the 1968 national championship team, which has brought great pride and national attention to our school. Atkins overall record was 44-16-2. He had four conference championships, and a national championship in his six years at Troy State University. Billy was NAIA coach of the year in 1968. Five of his players were awarded All-American honors and 16 of his men were all conference players. Atkins showed the TROY family that we could be champions and win with pride as national champions. Gary Stogner said about Atkins "he doesn't demand perfection, but he does demand excellence – and he knows the difference." Thank you Billy Atkins for giving us a taste of winning.

In August of 1980 I was appointed by Fob James to replace Tine Davis after his untimely death. Dr. Adams was very skeptical of my appointment to the Troy University Board of Trustees. He sent Don Gibson to tell me the areas I was not to engage in. Dr. Adams soon realized Troy University was my school to support and work for, the tensions left. Dr. Adams and I became close and I think we worked very well together.

Soon, another phase in education came in. Ralph Adams talked with me about combining with our Dothan campus with the University of Alabama, but I could never pronounce UAD and nothing ever came of the idea. In 1980, the Dothan – Fort Rucker campus received the SACS accreditation. In 1986, Troy State University Dothan, under the leadership of President Thomas Harrison, Wallace Malone and 20 other Dothan businessmen in cooperation with the University, purchased 275 acres on 231 North for a new campus. TSUD needed this move because we had outgrown the Houston hotel downtown campus. Some people wanted to move the main campus to the new Dothan location. This started the scrimmage over which campus would be Mother TROY, Thomas Harrison barely speaks to me today, because of this issue but that's his problem. As you see by the headlines in the Troy Messenger that the Chancellorship was overprotecting and preserving TROY. Dothan's campus needed this move from the hotel downtown to a new campus.

The Montgomery campus has really been an exciting growth. In 1972, TSU purchased the Whitley Hotel, and Bartlett Hall was given by Dr. Thomas Bartlett. The Paramount Theatre was added in 1976 with help from the Tine Davis Family. Montgomery has been very good to Troy University. At first we were located in a nearly slum

area, but because of TROY's renovations, and the new federal court building, which was called the "freshman dormitory" by proud Trojans, the riverwalk, the new Biscuit baseball stadium and the Renaissance Hotel were soon to follow. Troy University Montgomery is now located in one of the best parts of Montgomery proper.

The Troy Board of Trustees had a meeting in Birmingham and the president of the student body, Debbie McGill, was riding with me. I told her that I had to stop at TSUM. As we pulled up on campus, she said "This is a hotel, where is TSUM?" When this happened I told her that her perception of the Montgomery campus could serve as a catalyst for improvement of the facilities at TSUM.

TSUM has had four presidents. Dr. Gene Elrod, the first president, made a lot of progress with out much help. He



The Honors Cottage on Collegedale Drive was completed by the Troy Rotary as an on campus home for international students.

publicized Troy-Montgomery through Helen Burn. The first advertising program worked well and was entitled "It's the Adult thing to do". The second president was Dr. Glenda Curry; she was a very young talented, persuasive president. She could have advanced to be a president or chancellor in the college world, but resigned early and was



The Honors Cottage on Collegedale Drive was completed by the Troy Rotary in 1989 as an on campus home for international students. Due to the rapid growth of our international student population a need for much larger accommodations for the international students was needed.

John Schmidt, president of the Troy Rotary saw the need for expansion and worked to renovated Pace Hall into a new International Center. The granite world sphere at the east entrance to the building was a generous gift from Nolan Hatcher. Today, the Troy Rotary International Student Center provides a home away from home for the more than 900 international students from around the world.

called into ministry work. Dr. Cam Martindale presented TROY very well in Montgomery promoting TSUM with the advertising program "The Right School for Night School." It was a wonderful success. Ray White currently serves as president and is doing a great job. TSUM prepares our adult education students to excel in life. It was in the early 80s when interest rates were 18 to 21 percent and the worst economy I've ever seen. Money was tight and jobs were scarce. It was at this point that TSU was state-supported (about 60 percent), but now we are state assisted (about 20 percent). Ralph never would talk directly to Governor Fob James. He wanted me to make the connections. John Teague had been told as a Senator that the situation was calling for our Montgomery campus not be funded by the legislature, in the governor's budget. Ralph said that this could certainly be considered as a closure for them if this problem remained without state support. Ralph asked John Teague and me to talk to the governor about this situation. John and I met in his office late one afternoon to try to redeem TSUM. We told the Governor that if he would attend one of our Montgomery graduations to see the expressions of thanks and accomplishments of the students, and that he would understand that this was at the top order of the education system in Alabama. These students average in age about 28. They were not financially able to have the resources to attend college after high school. I told the governor that while you are at home watching television tonight, these students will be in school after a hard day's work - "cut somewhere else!" Fob never gave us an indication of a positive answer at all, which was typical of him. To our surprise, the new budget had us with a 10 percent increase of about 1,250,000. To my knowledge, no other school in the state got an increase that year. TSUM remained open and great days were ahead for adult education.

Troy State was very fortunate that Dr. Ralph Adams was an advanced military officer and wanted the university involved in military education in Europe. It was about 1972 when Dr. Jim Robinson advanced our European studies. He was called the father of our European program. We advanced rapidly and soon the University of Maryland and Troy State University were the leaders in military education in Europe. You need to understand that TROY was a pioneer in military education because of Dr. Adams presence and influence at Fort Rucker and Maxwell Air Force Base. We offered our first MBA in 1973, then a masters in personal management in 1977, and international studies in 1982. Soon we were in Florida at Eglin, Hurlburt and Tyndall Air Force Bases. It looked like someone had fertilized that kudzu.



Completed in 1975, the Adams Center was originally named for Ralph Wyatt Adams and later changed to the Dorothy Kelly Adams University Center, when the new administration building was named in honor of Dr. Adams

Walter Hennigan brought Reserve Officer Training Corporation (ROTC) to TROY in the 1970s. He was the best TROY fan in every area. Walter was a big supporter of our athletic program. The City of Troy had appointed a Walnut Creek Lake Authority: Dr. Adams, June Arn, Amos Brown, Robert Dunn and myself. We were having trouble seeking funds to complete the lake project. Dr. Adams wanted Don Gibson to be the vice chancellor. He knew that I was opposed to Gibson's appointment, so he sent Walter Hennigan and Alan Boothe to offer me the completion of the Walnut Creek Lake project if I would support Don Gibson for vice chancellor. I told them to tell Ralph that "there would not be a Walnut Creek Lake Project." Don Gibson never became Vice Chancellor and there is still no dam on Walnut Creek.

The international students program at TROY started out very small, but after a few international students told other prospective students that the TROY campus was safe, and the hospitality was wonderful, our international student population began to grow. Dr. Nolan Hatcher was put in charge of this program. The numbers were in the 20 – 30 students and Dr. Hatcher, with his wife Willette, personally attended to their needs. In about 1987, the Troy Rotary club completed home for on-campus international students. Walter Hennigan, Benny Pinckard, Nolan Hatcher and I worked hard to get this project completed on Collegedale Drive. It was very successful and Rotary meetings with International students were held each fall since 1989. Later this house became too small, so Rotary president, John Schmidt, presented a pledge for \$125,000 to renovate Pace Hall into a new International Center. Nolan Hatcher was also generous, giving the granite world sphere in front of Pace Rotary Hall and upgrading the foyer. Today, there are more than 800 International Students attending Troy University.

Troy Rotary club has honored Nolan Hatcher for his service to Rotary with a four-year student scholarship in his name. The great honor this student has is to have a scholarship with the name Nolan Hatcher on it. Still to this day, the Troy Rotary Club honors all the international students with an on-campus luncheon in the Fall.



In commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States, a time capsule was filled with university artifacts and was buried in the main quad in 1976.

During the 1970s, Dr. Phil Kelly showed up at TROY and produced super plays and musical productions that were well attended, always using extra props that gave excitement. During

the summer he would use Troy citizens along with the students to produce these plays. Dr. Kelly was also known as being the voice of the Sound of the South. We really miss Dr. Phil Kelly, who was a true Trojan.

By the 1970s, fraternities and sororities were in full swing and there was a lot of competition. Homecomings became more successful with big events that were very well attended. The Greek organizations eventually were located all over town, with seven on Three Notch Street at one time. In the early 1980s, the University built fraternity houses on Pell Avenue. These houses served as home for most of the Greek fraternities until 2010. Troy University bought the Alabama Baptist Children Home site on East Elm for permanent sorority housing. Many alumni and townspeople helped address the needs to make these houses functional.

I want to mention three buildings that were important at this time. In 1974, the Adams Center, which gave students a place to eat, mingle, get mail and play a game of bowling. This building, with its huge auditorium opened many doors for TROY students and faculty. Ron Pierce was the first director and did a great job. The building was later dedicated to Dorothy Adams for service to the university as first lady. The second building was a remodeled edition to Wright Hall. The McDowell Lee Natatorium with its Olympic-sized pool. McDowell Lee was a great supporter of Troy University. The third is the Jeff Sorrell Chapel, which is beautifully located in a wooded incline near the lagoon. The Sorrell Trust has been very charitable to Troy University with gifts to the

Students in Troy University's Hall School of Journalism have the opportunity to get hands-on experience through a daily newscast.

Anise and Jeff Sorrell were very good friends with Dr. J.O. and Lummie Colley and the Larry and Helen Johnston families. They, along with Walter Hennigan, were the influential in creating the beautiful chapel. TROY alums and townspeople could not believe the improvement to the campus. These additions helped give a jump in student enrollment at the university.

Sorrell College of Business and Sorrell Chapel.

Another area that has brought exposure to Troy University is our public radio in Troy-Montgomery, Phenix City, Dothan. A big plus for TSU's TV5 with hands-on experience that gave the students majoring in communication exposure and practice needed to succeed. Some of our graduates include: Bob Howell, Tonya Terry, Stephanie Hicks and our very own Buddy Johnson. Dr. David Dye has impressed everyone with his drama productions. The first one I can remember in the old lab school was with Gwyn Elizabeth Dye, his daughter, in the role of Helen Keller. We remember Master Harold and the Boys



(top) From 1976 to 2012 John
Maloy Long Hall housed the
band rehearsal hall.
(bottom)TROY has always had
a strong golf program. The
TROY men's golf team won
three national championships
- 1976, 1979 and 1984.
Troy won two national
championships in women's
golf, the first in 1984 and
again in 1986.



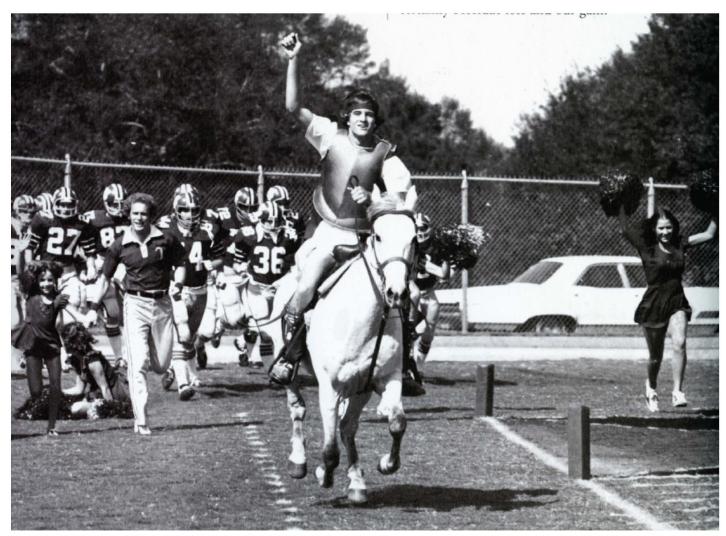


which was a winner of the Alabama College Theatre Festival at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.. His acting group, the Pied Pipers, performed on campus and went on tour, which spread the quality of TROY talent.

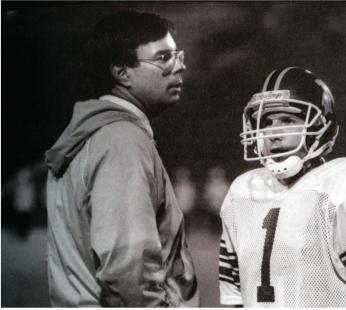
Now a tribute to George O'Neal who for many, many years headed up the Troy City –Troy University downtown parade at Homecoming. To my knowledge it is the longest running town and gown appreciation parade in the nation. Jim O'Neal, George's brother, was a math professor, but most of all, a person that we all admired and respected.

Athletics were important to Ralph Adams, but you would never know it. During Ralph's tenure, we had 10 national championships; three in football-1968,1987, 1989, two in baseball-1986,1987, three in men's golf-1976,1979,1984, two in women's golf – 1984,1986. Robert Earl Stewart was athletic director during most of these years.

My first exposure to the injustice experienced by the athletic problems came to me by coach Charlie Bradshaw. He came to the Clinic to express frustration that he could only practice in Memorial Stadium once a week, while Johnny Long's band had it twice a week. We certainly did not want to trample the grass on the field. Football was not a priority.







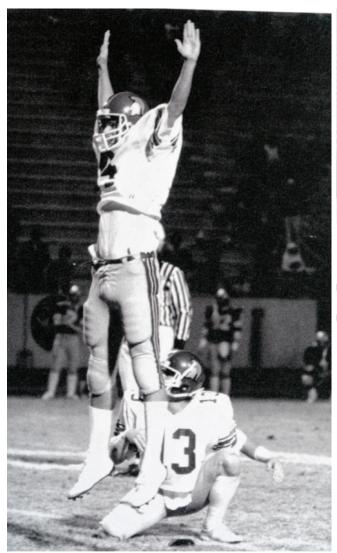
(top) All true Trojans were proud when a Trojan warrior on horseback led our football team onto the field in victory.

(left) Youth, enthusiasm, morals, character – you name it, Coach Chain Gailey had it all.

(right) Coach Rick Rhodes and All- American quarterback Mike Turk gave TROY the 1987 Division 2 National

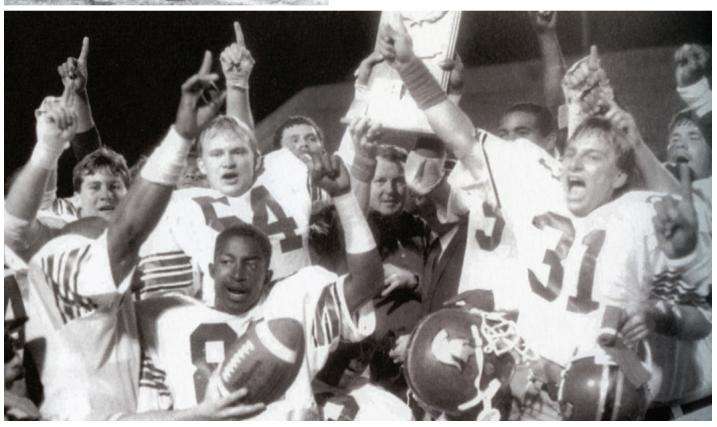
Championship, defeating Portland State. Coach Rhodes said in reference to the 1987 team

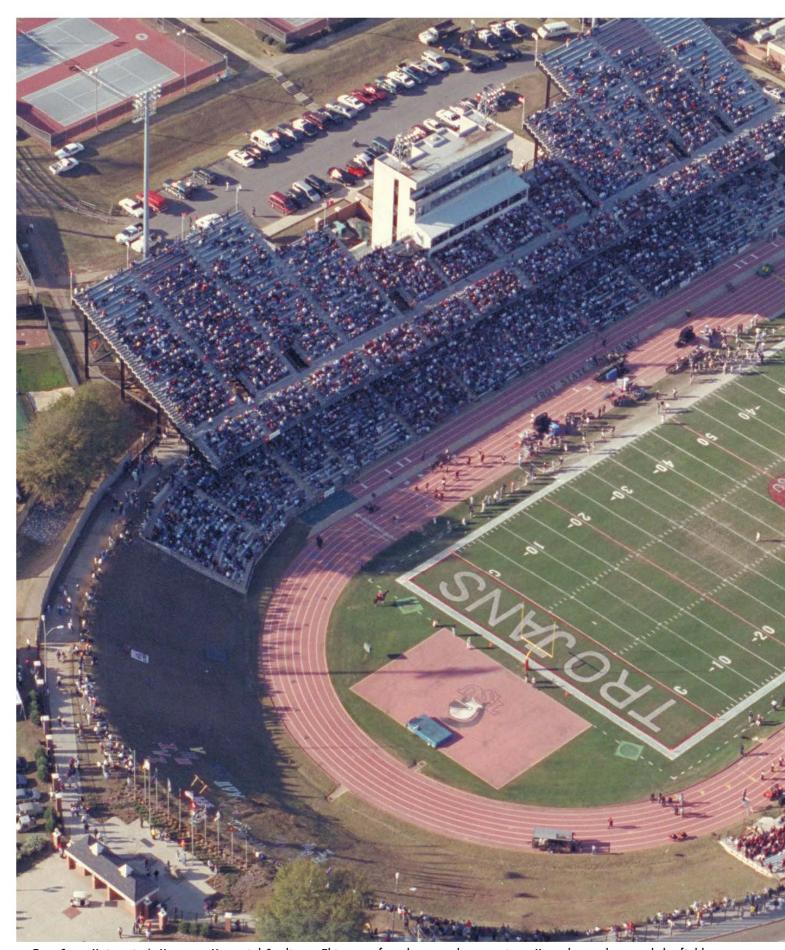
"Character was always, important and" this team "had a boat load of it."





(above) Andy Whitner, Ed Palmer, Jim Eastman and Tom Larkin helped lead the 1977 cross country team to a GSC championship. (left) Ted Clem's high jump was no comparison to the distance of his winning field goal that won the 1984 Division 2 National Championship game against North Dakota at McAllen, Texas. (bottom) Trojans Celebrating the 1984 National Championship win.





Troy State University's Veterans Memorial Stadium. This was after the second renovation. Note the track around the field.



Another big problem was after the half-time band show, our stands started to empty. Robert Earl Stewart was appointed Athletic Director in 1974. Ralph wanted someone he trusted to control financial matters in athletics. It seems that some coaches were headed to the NCAA meeting, but never got there. Robert Earl was perfect for supervising, and controlled all athletic expenses. Remember, we were not getting the best recruits in football, basketball and baseball. Robert Earl did a great job controlling finances and he got us in the Gulf South conference.

The stadium had not been improved since 1950. I asked Robert Earl about this and he said he was going to replace the snack bar and pressbox with two double wide trailers on top of each other. I told Ralph not to bother with this "upgrade" that it would not help the situation. He said "go raise some seed money and we will make the proper stadium improvements." I asked the city first because the city was involved with the inception of the stadium – both financial and usage. Mayor Jimmy Lunsford and the city council came up with \$125,000 – and the upgrade soon followed. The Chancellor of Troy University, the City of Troy School Superintendent and the Mayor of Troy govern the facility usage.

Coach Bradshaw coached here seven years followed by Byrd Wigham and later Tom Jones. All of these had their successes and failures, but we seem to be stagnant in our support of ticket sales and finances. After the Bradshaw years, TROY was in a search for a new coach. I told Wallace Malone, chairman of the board, I wanted a new coach, not a staff member promoted. He said "full speed ahead." Ralph appointed a committee, but immediately I knew I was out voted so I went to Ralph and asked to appoint Alvin Dees, president of our alumni association and player on the national championship team. Ralph out maneuvered me. He immediately said, "That would be fine, but I think we also need my financial director on the committee." He said that he also needed a person to watch finances, so I appointed Thomas Peek, his financial director, to the committee. We interviewed four good candidates Jim Tompkins, Chan Gailey, and a Tulane Coach. I called Wallace Malone and told him that we could not get Chan Gailey. I did not have the votes. He said let me handle that. He called Don Gibson and asked what was going on about the coach. Don said we needed to keep Jim Tompkins because he knew all the players and coaches and had been here a good while. Wallace told Don, "You pick the coach, but you better win. I hold you personally responsible." Don verified this later to me and he called himself the "swing vote" for Chan Gailey. One vote got Chan Gailey here. Chan Gailey's first press conference was the least attended and as morbid as most funerals I have ever been to. Jim Tompkins was a fine coach and well liked in Troy, especially at First Baptist Church where he served as a Deacon. The only assistant coach that Chan kept was Robert Maddox who later became head coach. Chan was greeted with very few football players. So he started recruiting and brought football players and a quarterback, Carey Christensen, who made a big difference.

Chan Gailey was a great coach to be able to take players from losing seasons and in two years score a national championship title in division two – our first. In McAllen, Texas, we were playing North Dakota, which had a great team and we were out manned. But, we sidelined our quarterback, Carey Christianson with an ankle

injury. So, Mike Turk came in and fooled them with his razzle dazzle. Soon, North Dakota bottled up Turk, Gailey sent injured Christianson in to change the tempo. It was in the last of the fourth quarter with little time left and we had to drive the length of the field. We moved the ball to the North Dakota 40-yard-line. Time was running out and Gailey called on Ted Clem to kick a field goal. Ted Clem kicked a 47 yard field goal with no time left on the clock, but I wished he had kicked from our 40. Because. the last time I looked the ball was still floating. All the Dakota players fell on their backs in disbelief at what had just happened. I had never seen players do this before or after. I said that if we played Dakota 100 times that would be the only time we would win. Dr.



Troy's third administration building was completed in 1988, becoming the western focal point of the academic quad with the removal of Kilby Hall. The building was named in honor of Dr. Ralph Wyatt Adams who had expanded Troy University education to the world.

Adams smiled. We won that national championship and one more in three years. We were on three TV stations and maybe on the back of one sports page. Ben Beard and I said Division II is a no-man's land. We need to move to Division 1AA. After Chan Gailey won the 1984 Division II National Championship over North Dakota by 18-17, proper recognition was not given to him. Chan thought he should move on. I begged him to stay one more year, but after that year, I agreed he should seek other coaching positions.

Robert Maddox was the only coach Chan Gailey kept at TROY. He had hired Rick Rhodes and Rhodes was named head coach. Rhodes did a marvelous job and I think he was one of the best on-the-field coaches in college football. In 1986, we lost at the national semi-finals, but in 1987 Mike Turk gave Coach Rhodes and TROY a third national championship. Mike Turk, an All-American-quarterback, did not receive the Harlon Hill trophy for the best football player in Division II. But, the next day he showed everyone, especially Portland State, who the best was. Everyone at that game will always remember Mike Turk holding the football with one hand running into

the end zone and winning the game.

Rick Rhodes moved on, but waiting for the job was Robert Maddox who became head coach. Robert Maddox ran into some talented competition from strong schools in Division II. Robert Maddox exemplified the ideals of a fine Christian coach who leads by example in his life's experiences.

Benny Beard and I had asked Dr. Adams to discuss a name change for TROY that would give us more press and television exposure. He appointed Don Gibson to meet with us. We asked Alvin Dees, President of the Troy University Alumni Association, to meet with us at the Holiday Inn to discuss the situation. We discussed this for several minutes giving Don our ideas for our proposal. About this time Don pulled out of his pocket three keychains and two ashtrays



with TROY insignia and said there would be no need for these with a new name. We immediately knew that a few cheap memorabilia was going to stand in the way of national exposure, and a name change. (Later TROY instead gave us this exposure as we can see on ESPN Gameday.)

Our next exchange was to move our athletic program from Division II to Division IAA. So I asked for Dr. Adams to appoint a committee to discuss the move. There were a few TROY supporters who supported the move. Among these were Walter Hennigan, Nick Cervera, Wiley Locklar, Richard Dowling, and Mike Amos. Ralph Adams again appointed a stacked administrative committee on which Benny Beard and I served. At the meetings I saw that we did not have the votes to move this proposal forward. Benny and I decided we best table this motion to keep from having to move from having a no-vote. Harold Collins had told me to vote his proxy. With Harold's vote we were able to table this decision to keep from being defeated. Once again, one vote made the difference.

It was time to demolish the old lab school, which was the first building on our new campus. Ralph wanted to build a new administration building and I argued unsuccessfully with him to leave Bibb Graves Hall, the administration building, because of the stately look. The history of being named after the educational governor Bibb Graves and the fact that it is the centerpiece of our campus was my reasoning. I wanted the new building to be the Sorrell College of Business because of its growth and progress to our university. Thankfully, today Bibb Graves Hall has been renovated to its stately manor and it also houses the Confucius Institute and the Johnson Center for Political Economy. Dr. Wayne Curtis served as our College of Education Dean very well. He was full of common sense and very well educated, which was needed for the progression of our business school. After Dr. Wayne Curtis' departure, Ralph Adams hired another well-qualified dean for the Sorrell College of business – Jerry Skelly. Dr. Skelly was very visionary and soon recognized the necessity for our business school to be accredited. We met and talked several times about this. He suggested that the Dean of Business at the University of Alabama be asked to evaluate our situation. This business dean saturated everyone with his knowledge of the need for accreditation. We presented this to Ralph and soon he saw the cost of the move, plus the limited amount of

professor could teach and the need for more professors with terminal degrees. It was our thought that a business degree from TROY should have been our accredited business school. It was too hot for Dean Skelly to stay. It took years for this to resurface, but today we are accredited by the Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs, with the current dean, Dr. Judson Edwards', guidance.

In about 1986, Dr. Adams suggested to Wallace Malone that we have a vice chancellor to help manage the university and to be a possible candidate for chancellor. Wallace appointed a committee to present a candidate to the board of trustees for approval. The committee was: Ralph Adams, Wallace Malone, Jack Wallace (George's brother) and myself. Ralph Adams was to advertise the position and to collect resumes to present to the committee. It was in the early 80s that Dr. Adams, Amos Brown, Robert Dunn, June Arn and myself served for 5 years on a Walnut Creek Lake Authority Board. For several years we had all the land owners documents to purchase all the land needed for the lake, dam and state park. The land was from Highway 231 south, stretching to almost Banks and back to Charles Henderson High School. A one cent county sales tax increase for five years was proposed to fund the project, but failed by a small margin. Ralph was very aware of how much we all wanted the 28 mile shoreline lake that bordered some of Troy University's property. It was at this point that he sent Walter Hennigan and Allan Booth to my office to tell me that if I would vote for Don Gibson to be vice chancellor, Ralph would see that the Walnut Creek Lake project would be financed and completed. We did not have a vice chancellor so this would be the number two in charge at TSU, with a great chance to be the next chancellor. I sent back the message that under those circumstances that there would not be a dam on Walnut Creek.

Two months later Ralph called a meeting in his office. I called Wallace Malone the day before and told him that Don Gibson was going to be the candidate recommended. He said I was wrong and that Don Gibson was not qualified to be vice chancellor! I said, "That does not matter. He is going to be the candidate they bring forward." I was pumping him up for the meeting the next day. When we met the next day, Ralph was asked to present the resumes of the candidates. He pushed them all aside except for Don Gibson's resume. He said Don Gibson was the only one qualified. Ralph went on to say that all of TROY's latest accomplishments were due to Don. Immediately, Wallace Malone stood up and said "Don is NOT qualified" and pointing his finger at Ralph he said, "You and George Wallace are the reason for these success stories." Ralph stood and pulled out Dr. Edward Barnett's resume and said, "I am throwing this one out, too." Wallace Malone and I had not discussed the resumes and we were surprised at Ralph getting that mad. After all of this chaos, we voted. The vote did not matter because no one got the job. There was no vice chancellor.

It was a spring day in 1985 and Steve Flowers walked in the clinic to tell me that he was introducing a bill to increase the number of Board of Trustees members by three – the next day. This was a big shock to me because no one in the administration or on the Board had mentioned this. I told him to hold on and that I needed to check on this. I called Wallace Malone and he was also shocked and said he was going to call Dr. Adams immediately. Dr. Adams sent Don Gibson to Birmingham to explain that George Wallace could easily handle this and while we had that clout, let's use it to appoint three new trustees. Some other things were in the works, but luckily we did not get the three new trustees at this time.

In the late 1980s, Dr. Adams' health was declining so he announced his retirement in 1989. Dr. Adams had led TROY for 25 years with unprecedented growth, recognition in the world and campuses all over the world. The sun did not set on TSU. Probably his greatest accomplishment was bringing TSU to a full-scale university, not just a teacher's college. I feel that it is a great honor that Dorothy and Ralph Adams are buried on TROY's campus at Sorrell Chapel.

Now was the time to search for a new chancellor for the university. Wallace Malone appointed a search committee to recommend four or five candidates for review by the board of trustees. We were lucky Benny Beard was on this committee. John Teague had recommended, after the vice-chancellor incident, that Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr., president of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind in Talledega, Alabama, be a candidate. Wallace Malone did not want me on the committee because I had already made up my mind about Jack Hawkins.

Benny Beard believed in Jack for the job, too. The Board interviewed four candidates: Dr. Edward Barnett (A TSU Math Professor and well qualified as a vice president in charge of academics), Dr. Clifford Eubanks (a very qualified man, the first dean of the Sorrell College of Business who put our college of business on the map), Jack Hawkins, president of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, and Dr. Robert McChesney was the fourth candidate and he later became president of the university of Montevallo.

The board interviewed all candidates and also met with their wives. John Teague told me that if Jack Hawkins became chancellor, Janice Hawkins might not have the biggest campus in Alabama, but it would be the prettiest. Look at it today. All candidates did very well. The next day we were to vote and to determine who would be the chancellor and all trustees were to be present. Wallace Malone knew that Edward Barnett was very popular

in TROY and also with Harold Collins. Wallace thought that the Governor, Guy Hunt, and his three newly appointed trustees were for Barnett, also. Benny Beard had worked with Ed Richardson and the Governor's staff to get support for Jack Hawkins.

The night before the vote, Governor Guy Hunt phoned to talk to me about the vote. He knew that I was for Jack Hawkins and he said, "We are going to come to TROY and whoop some ass." We were still one vote short. Wallace Malone called later and he knew I was for Jack Hawkins, but he said that I needed three votes for Jack to stay in the process. Malone said "After you vote for Jack Hawkins, I want you to vote for my man." I said, "Wallace – who is your man?" He said, "Clifford Eubanks." I said, "In that case, I would vote for Edward Barnett." It was not pretty after that and we said goodbye.

The next morning before the vote Wallace Malone walked up to me and put his finger in my chest and said, "Doug, nobody talks to me that way – but I know how much you love TROY, so I'm going to forgive you this time." He needed my vote. The next few minutes were very tense because the vote was a secret, written ballot. Jack Hawkins won by one vote and the rest is history. Several trustees claim to be the one vote, but I still do not know until this day who cast the deciding vote. Several people claim to have cast the vote so that they can be on the "winning side." Remember Jack Hawkins came to be Chancellor by one vote. After the vote did not go his way, Wallace Malone handled himself with much dignity. I admire him for that.

Dr. Adams in his last speech said, "We have been a standout university in athletics, now let us be a standout university in academics. We have two goals for academics. One: To establish a Phi Beta Kappa chapter and Two: to produce a Rhodes Scholar." The first time I talked to him, he mentioned Phi Beta Kappa – so 25 years later it was still paramount on his mind. Dr. Adams – all TROY people owe the fulfillment of this dream to you. I think that Dr. Adams, coming from the rural community of Samson, realizes the things that are important and the things they did not have. This is why I think he wanted the best for Troy University. Dr. Adams you never got all you wanted, but you certainly brought the most visibility and best recognition to all Trojans.



THE MANY FACES OF RALPH W. ADAMS











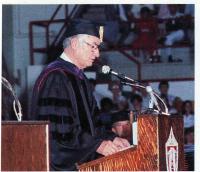












ROY STATE









TROY STATE



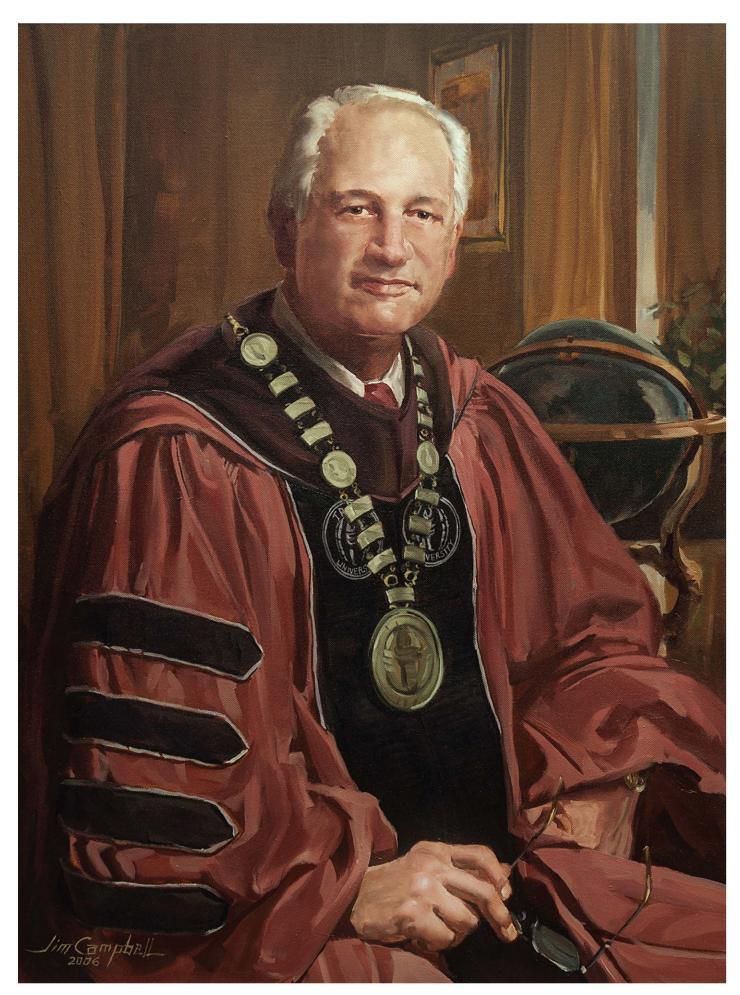




Troy's third administration building was completed in 1988, becoming the western focal point of the academic quad with the removal of Kilby Hall. The building was named in honor of Dr. Ralph Wyatt Adams who had expanded Troy University education to the world.

"Grow old with me, the best is yet to be."

-One of Ralph's favorite quotes



Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr. 1989-present Eighth President Created One University

"Leadership is like the wind, you can't see it, but you can certainly feel it." Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr. became the eighth chancellor to lead Troy University. He set the tone for TROY to be the mother campus. We moved from Division II to Division 1AA.

- TROY became One Great University
- Move of athletic programs to Division 1AA to 1A
- Many new building projects in Dothan, Phenix City, Troy and Montgomery.
- Large increase of International students on campus
- Addition of the 1-2-1 Chinese program
- TROY was positioned to be the third best university in the state of Alabama.
- First Doctoral Program
- High Profile with Faculty and Students

Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr., was named Chancellor of the Troy State University System by one vote. At this time Troy State was hungry for new leadership and Jack Hawkins, wasted no time in letting TROY alumni and supporters know where he stood.

In fact, the coverage of Dr. Hawkins' appointment in The Troy Messenger quoted the new Chancellor as saying the home campus of the Troy State University System would remain in Troy and would not be moved to Dothan. While this declaration may have ruffled some feathers, it was the message that many in Troy wanted to hear. The idea of moving the mother campus of a 100-year-old University 50 miles down the road was a notion I could not support, but I also knew that we would have to revisit the issue again, and we did some months later, but the outcome remained unchanged. I will always believe that Jack Hawkins' positive, crystal-clear

statement on the day he was hired had a lot to do to turn back the pro-Dothan tide.



Hawkins named TSU chancell



The Messenger - Hawkins named TSU chancellor

From day one, Jack reached out to the faculty and alumni and began winning friends for TROY. His personality and drive won over many people in the early years and gave him a platform to build on. That groundwork paid off later on when he proposed some pretty big changes in direction for the University.

'Troy will be base of TSU operation'

TOM BUSKIRK Messenger Staff

Dr. Jack Hawkins Jr., Troy State University's new chancellor, said Wednesday that he is "deeply gratified" at being chosen by the TSU Board of Trustees.

The "opportunity to go from one great institution to another is humbling, and I look forward to the challenge," he said.

Mr. Hawkins spoke to newsmen and women in a telephone interview Wednesday afternoon in the office of Don Gibson, vice president of university administration.

"Dr. Adams has set the stage for innovation in the Troy State System and I want to maintain that spirit," he said.

In reference to financing, Mr. Hawkins said he "believes in that from the public and the private sector and looks forward to that dimension at TSU."

He was asked about establishing an office of president of the Troy campus. Mr. Hawkins replied: "I have firmly believed throughout my professional life that when you build a sidewalk you put it where the footpath is. You don't go looking for some other site."

In that regard, he said, that need and cost must be studied. The first question must be "is it necessary?" When talking with the board, he said some estimates of the cost were aired in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to half a million dollars. "Many things can be done where this money can be spent."

Settling a question that has risen from time to time, Mr. Hawkins said there will be no attempt to move the main campus out of Troy, saying "Troy will be the base of operations."

The new chancellor has a wife and two daughters at home. He praised the role that Dorothy Adams, wife of Dr. Adams, for her activity at the university and said his own wife, Janice, has been and "will continue to be an asset to me.

The couple's daughters are Katie, 9, and Kelly 7. They also have a son Jay, who is 20 years old.

Jay, who is 20 years old.

"The chancellor's home is the front door to the university," he said.
"She is very excited about becoming TSU's first lady."

Mr. Hawkins anticipates no administrative changes and said to discuss them at this point was premature. "TSU is an effective organization."

His greatest adjustment will be to learn, "listen more than talk," he said, "to learn the basic operation and thinking."

He plans to change his allegiance in an exciting part of college life — athletics — and he said he and his family will become involved in athletic events.

The Troy State marching band and music department drew his attention. Mr. Hawkins said it is a "valuable dimension and that the marching band has been all over the country and I want to see that continue."

It will be three weeks before Mr. Hawkins again visits the Troy campus, and Sept. 1, before he takes over the office of the chancellor.

The community came out in droves to welcome Jack and Janice Hawkins, and their daughters Katie and Kelly, to Troy. A big reception was held at the Holiday Inn and while it was mostly a meet-and-greet type of affair, there was an underlying theme to the small talk, namely that many in Troy wanted a new direction for their University.

One of the first priorities in welcoming the new Chancellor was doing something about the condition of the

Chancellor's residence located on McKinley Drive. It was almost 30 years old when the Hawkins family came to town and it was badly in need of a facelift. Rachel, as well as Ken and Peggy Cox and Mack and Mary Gibson stepped up to the plate and worked in the mansion to make it presentable for the new tenants by painting and wallpapering and general redecorating.

One of Jack Hawkins's first moves as Chancellor was to bring in Dr. Doug Patterson to serve as Vice Chancellor and Jack's right-hand man. Dr. Patterson had worked alongside Jack at the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind and they were friends dating back to their undergraduate days at Montevallo. They had served as Marines in Vietnam and seemingly could read each other's minds.

But it was their differences that made them a good team. While Jack was the friend-raiser, the people person, Doug was content to take a background role as an administrator. Their effectiveness cannot be questioned, as they have built the Troy Campus into one of the most beautiful in the southeast. And they have invested in the other campuses in Dothan, Montgomery and Phenix City as well. They received a great deal of help on our other campuses from leaders such as Dr. Glenda Curry, Dr. Cam Martindale and Mr. Ray White in Montgomery, Dr. Mike Malone and Dr. Don Jeffrey in Dothan, and the late Dr. Curtis Pitts in Phenix City. Curtis was the founding administrator in Phenix City, but he supported all phases of the University. For several years he purchased billboards in downtown Auburn, Phenix City and Montgomery to promote our football team.

While there have been many turning points in the Hawkins Administration, a key point was the hiring of a new football coach. While alumni want academics to be strong, they are always passionate



The general academics building was named Patterson Hall in honor of Dr. Doug Patterson.



One of the entrances to the Troy Campus





Troy University's campus in Dothan has expanded to meet the needs of adult learners. The Library and Technology building, located next to majestic Malone Hall, and opposite Adams Hall, provides a multifunctional approach to education.

Dothan is considered a non-traditional campus that has a very close relationship to the military and Fort Rucker. It has no on-campus housing or athletics and most of the classes are held at night.





(below) The Montgomery campus was established in correlation with Maxwell Air Force Base in 1965. As a non-traditional campus, Montgomery is geared towards the working adult and most classes are held at night.





(above) The Phenix City campus was established in 1975 and is also considered a non-traditional campus. (left) The Phenix City campus is unique in that it shares its location with the Chattahoochee Valley Community College. (CVCC) Many CVCC students choose to move on to the Phenix City campus of Troy University to finish out their education. The campus also has a strong military association with Fort Benning in Georgia. The new river front complex allows students to attend classes in downtown.

about football, and the Trojans had suffered through three mediocre seasons under the leadership of Robert Maddox, a TROY graduate and an outstanding gentleman and Christian who never seemed comfortable in the head coach's role at his alma mater. Robert has had coaching success at both the high school and collegiate level since leaving TROY, so maybe his lack of overwhelming success was simply a product of bad timing.

Although it was not widespread public knowledge in 1989, a move was under way for TROY athletics to leave the comfort of NCAA Division II, where we had enjoyed much success, for NCAA Division I (I-AA for football at first). It was not a unanimous decision among Trojans, as many had become accustomed to dominating at the Division II level and, to be frank, many felt we could not win at that level. History has proven the critics wrong, but at the time the idea of the Trojans beating the likes of Missouri and Oklahoma State in football and Arkansas and Auburn in basketball, Alabama in baseball, was almost like science fiction.

We took the vote as trustees in June of 1990 and there were some tense moments. There was a powerful faction in the administration that was opposed to the move, but I believed we were close to having the votes to pull it off.



(above) Coach Larry Blakeney (right) Veterans Memorial Stadium TROY vs. Mississippi State Bulldogs 2012



I thought we were sunk when President Pro Tem Wallace Malone called on the Student Government Association President Patrick Smith to speak about the move. Jack and I looked at each other and rolled our eyes. We had spent so much time lobbying trustees and alumni that we did not work on this young man so we had no idea what he would say. Our worst fear was that Don Gibson, who opposed the Division I move, had gotten to this young man first. Things fell our way, though, as the SGA president voiced strong support from the students for the move. Talk about a turning point, if that one SGA president had given a strong speech against Division I, it may have taken us years to recover.

TROY needed a football coach who would not be afraid to take the program forward and we found our man in Larry Blakeney. Larry had been a two-sport star at Auburn and played under legendary Ralph "Shug" Jordan and coached under Pat Dye, who succeeded Jordan. Larry had the knowledge and the fire in the gut to lead us and now, over 20 years later, he has the most wins of any football coach in TROY history.

We were very high on Larry and it was not because he was our only choice. He had some tough competition for the job. Several big names in college football were on our short list, including Jim Carmody, who coached at Southern Mississippi, former Auburn Heisman Trophy winner Pat Sullivan, who was later named head coach at Texas Christian and, even later, Samford. We took a long look at former Jacksonville State and Florida Coach



Charley Pell, but he had gotten into big trouble with the NCAA, so we steered clear of him.

So it was ironic that a couple of years after the hiring of Larry Blakeney we found ourselves in the middle of one of the most high-profile NCAA investigations of all time—the Eric Ramsey case at Auburn.

Larry had been coaching at TROY for about a year when the Ramsey case blew up. Ramsey, a low-profile recruit, made national headlines by saying he received illegal payments from boosters. This was alleged to have happened at the time when Blakeney was an assistant coach at Auburn.

The NCAA called Larry Blakeney and others, including Pat Dye, to appear at a hearing at its offices near Kansas City, Missouri. Chancellor Hawkins and I were part of the delegation that went out to Missouri. We got a strong taste of the seriousness of the situation as several armed guards greeted us to make sure the meeting was closed to the public. When we arrived in the conference room, we were facing four of the most grim-faced individuals I had ever seen. They were the NCAA committee members scheduled to hear the testimony.

Pat Dye, Larry's lawyer Tommy Yearout, and Jack Hawkins gave passionate speeches that broke the ice and brought out some sympathy from those grim-faced folks at the NCAA table. Afterward, all of those stern-faced folks on the stand came forward and said they had never seen a university that was so committed to a coach. We celebrated like we had won.



After the renovation, Memorial Stadium can seat over 30,000. The new press box, named in honor of R. Doug Hawkins, is a five story multi-functional athletics facility.



The Ramsey affair cost Pat Dye his coaches' position at Auburn and I'll always believe it cost Larry Blakeney a chance to coach at the SEC level, but the record shows that Larry's time at TROY has been penalty-free. But I'll admit it was touch-and-go during those dark days of the Ramsey investigation. I will say this, Jack Hawkins and the trustees stood by Larry Blakeney and by doing so I think we created a loyalty that has kept him at TROY.

But Larry Blakeney was not the only Trojan who helped make the move to Division I and I-AA work. Former Trojan assistant coach Johnny Williams made the leap to Director of Athletics and did an outstanding job. Johnny is a salesman who can make you believe in the next big thing and that's what he did with TROY sports. He marketed the program and scheduled those big games with Nebraska, Miami, Missouri and the like that put the program out there for the world to see.

Johnny left TROY for the associate athletic director's post at the University of Alabama and now has his own marketing and consulting business, but there is no doubt that he played a huge role in the move up. Ken Blankenship and Red Williams also served as AD during this time of transition, and they deserve credit for having the vision to see what a move up could mean for Troy State.

Money, or the lack of it, is always a concern for a university trying to stretch itself and we were worried about selling enough football tickets during the early days. I'll never forget a Board of Trustees retreat held at the HealthSouth offices in Birmingham. Richard Scrushy, who was the founder and CEO of HealthSouth, stood up and said, "I'll buy 5,000 season tickets myself over the next three years to get us started." That was a huge load off my mind. While I had always had faith in the move up, I'll admit that I was worried that others didn't share it. In fact, Jack was worried about the move but I told him, "Some things you have to take on faith."

Faith or not, things did not always run smoothly during our transition. When we were expanding Memorial

Stadium, our contractor, Alex Whaley, came to me and said he did not think we were going to be able to expand to 30,000—the number .required by the NCAA to become eligible for Division I-A-because of lot of "extra stuff" that the administration wanted in place of seats. I had to step in on that issue, but I am proud to say that our Stadium seats 30,000-plus. On that occasion, and many others, Alex Whaley looked out for the best interests of our University. He has been a huge asset in turning our campus into one of the most beautiful in the nation.



The fraternities have always been big supporters of Trojan athletics.

I have a lot of fond memories about football trips during our Division I transition. We traveled to Lynchburg, Virginia, to play Liberty University, better known as Jerry Falwell's school. When Rachel and I arrived at our hotel room there was a nice Virginia ham for "Dr. Hawkins." When we arrived at Rev. Falwell's press box he asked Jack and Janice, "How did you like the ham?" Jack said, "We never got one!" Janice is still looking for her ham.

I should say here that because Jack and I share the last name many people—not just Jerry Falwell—were confused, maybe because we are both tall, dark, and handsome! A lot of people have called me Chancellor, which I accepted readily, but the real rub was Dr. Jack being called at 2 a.m. about a sick cat or dog.

Our first trip to play the University of Nebraska was an eye-opening experience. It was easily the classiest university sports program I have ever seen. We played them very tough, in fact we scored first to take a 7-0 lead, which was unexpected. When our players were leaving the field, the Nebraska fans gave us a standing ovation. That was impressive!

Even more impressive was how we stood up to Nebraska physically. A lot of my friends and my son Robert worried that TROY would not have enough players to finish the season after the beating they expected we would take in Lincoln. That day they carried several Nebraska players off the field, but not one Trojan.

I can't talk about Trojan athletics without mentioning the two men who probably had the most to lose by the



Coach Don Maestri and his wife Sharon, with his long time Assistant Coach David Felix and his wife Mary.

move—head basketball coach Don Maestri and his loyal, long-time assistant David Felix. At the time we made the move, the NCAA placed a seven-year moratorium on basketball programs. That is, your basketball programs could not play in the NCAA tournament for seven years after making the move, a rule that made recruiting quality-

caliber players difficult. Facing those odds, it's little wonder that Don and David were reluctant to leave D-II where we had been a national basketball power. In fact, in our last year of D-II competition, we made the national championship game in Springfield, Massachusetts, where we lost to Cal-Bakersfield 85-72. And we played an entertaining, run-and-shoot style. In 1992 we beat DeVry Institute 258-141 to set a record for points in a NCAA game which still stands.

Don and David made the best of the move to Division I, competing in the Sun Belt Conference and moving in to a beautiful new Trojan arena. Coach Maestri won his 500th victory on March 7 at the Sunbelt Conference Tournament in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

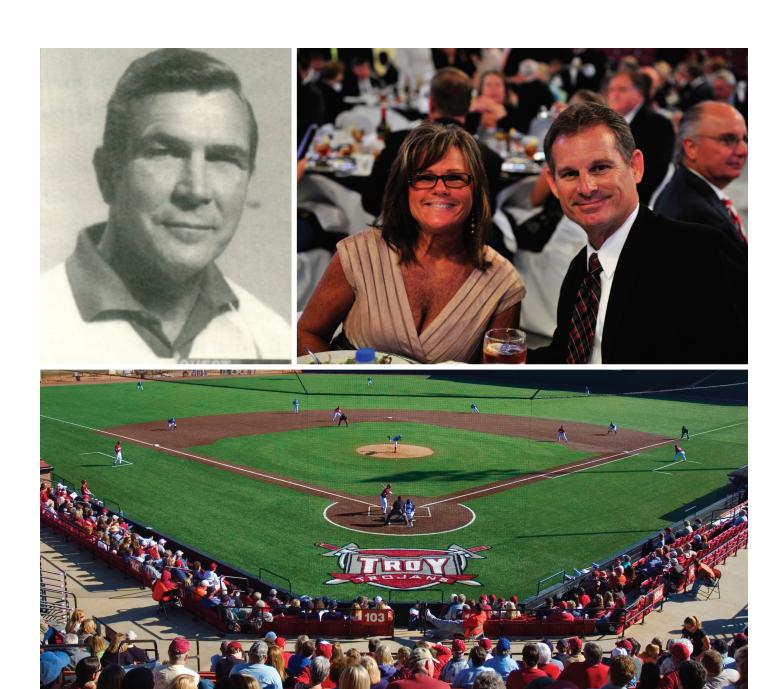


The women's athletics program at TROY saw success under the direction of Coach Joyce Sorrell.

And speaking of the arena, I should mention the basketball program's number one fan on the Board of Trustees— John Harrison. John serves as the State's Banking Commissioner and is a knowledgeable and hard-working trustee. From the day he went on our Board he was named to the Executive Committee and he still serves us well as the chair of the finance committee.

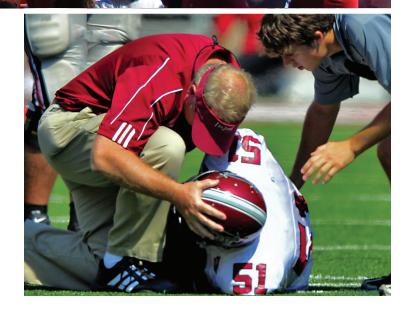
Joyce Sorrell is another basketball legend at Troy University. She is the founder of our women's athletics programs and served as both volleyball and basketball coach. She led some outstanding teams in the 1970s and 1980s and was a true pioneer in women's athletics in our state.

Another milestone moment in Trojan sports occurred right after Jack took over as Chancellor, the retirement of Chase Riddle as baseball coach. Chase, now deceased, is worth a book in itself. I do not think TROY ever had a better ambassador for its sports programs. He was well-respected throughout the college and professional baseball world. Bobby Pierce is our baseball coach today, and he has taken several teams to the NCAA tournament and



(top left) Charles L. "Chase" Riddle coached the NCAA
Division II national championship Trojan Baseball
teams in 1986 and 1987.
(top right) Coach Bobby Pierce with his wife Kay at the

top right) Coach Bobby Pierce with his wife Kay at the Athletic Hall of Fame induction in 2012. (above) Pace Field has been expanded and renamed Riddle Pace Field in honor of Chase Riddle. (right) Head Athletic Trainer Chuck Ash evaluates football player





Miss Ann Kelly Williams is one of the greatest supporters of Trojan sports ever. She may have gained more yards than anyone in college football history, one dainty high heel step at a time.

represents TROY well in the baseball world.

Athletic training and physical fitness have always been important to keep our players healthy on the fields and courts, Chuck Ash is the best in the South to keep our athletes physically healthy. Coach Richard Shaughnessy keeps our athletes in top physical condition.

Troy University athletics has been supported capably over the years by three professionals who have broadcast our games on the radio. Ralph Black, the long-time voice of the Trojans, did a great job for over 20 years and was succeed by Barry McKnight and his color commentator Jerry Miller, both of whom are excellent at what they do.

TROY sports has many fans, but only two true "superfans." Mike Amos is "Mr. TROY." If we had a few more like him, we would not need cheerleaders.

Our biggest fan is alumnae Ann Williams—a loyal and colorful Trojan! Ann came back to Troy with her husband Red who became a progressive Athletic Director moving us toward Director I. Ann has added so much to our school spirit parading up and down the sideline with her hat cheering on our team and fans with her Trojan spirit.

Jack Hawkins also brought a number of capable administrators, including John Schmidt, who leads our fundraising efforts and has now headed up two successful capital campaigns. Dr. Schmidt is assisted ably by Dr. Jean Laliberte, who left a position on our marketing faculty to become the associate vice chancellor for development.

Jack also brought in Mike Malone to serve as president of TSUD and Dr. Owen Elder, who served as provost. Both served the University well during their tenures.

Jack Hawkins benefited from a number of holdovers from the Adams Administration, Fred Davis chief among them. Now retired, Fred came to TROY to teach English and ended up holding a number of key jobs, including associate provost, where he got a lot done behind the scenes. Fred knew the rules of our regional accrediting agency, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, like a theologian knows the Bible—inside and out.

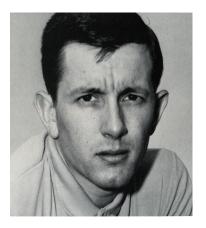
Fred handled so many jobs, large and small, over the years from chair of the English Department, faculty athletics representative, legal officer working with our campus attorney on hundreds of matters, keeper of the faculty contracts, and much, much more. Fred and I were not always on the same side of the fence in University politics, but I never underestimated his contributions to TROY. He served as Provost (chief academic officer) or associate provost during a time of growth in academic programs that was so vital to the University.

During the last decade of the Adams Administration no new programs were put forward, which I thought was a mistake. A University needs to constantly evaluate its offerings to students because education is changing like the rest of the world.

From the beginning of his time at TROY, Jack Hawkins was pro-growth when it came to academic programs. For example, we developed a degree program in geomatics and land surveying that's the only one of its kind in the state's public universities. We expanded some of our education and social work programs. We



Trojan Walk on Tailgate Terrace



John Doc Anderson was Track Coach, in the 1970s and returned to Troy in the late 1980s after serving as head trainer at Louisiana State University for 10 years.

have developed a sports management program that's one of only seven accredited programs in the nation and turns out administrators for athletics teams at all levels. And we established environmental science and athletic training/sports medicine as viable majors. We hope to soon be approved for a second doctoral program in sports medicine management. There are many more I could name but the reader should get the idea that we were adding new courses to our catalog almost every term.

One of the degree programs we added in the early days deserves some special recognition and it was led by another "holdover" in the Fred Davis mold. In the late 1980s, we urged John "Doc" Anderson, former TSU trainer and track coach, to return to TROY after 10 years of serving as the head trainer at Louisiana State University. Bob Lambert succeeded Doc as track coach and picked up where he left off, winning conference titles in the old Trans-America Athletic Conference and sending individual athletes to the NCAA national meets.

Doc is a colorful character, to put it mildly, and the casual observer might underestimate his ability. But Doc is a trainer's trainer and is a member of several halls of fame to prove it. Doc played a huge role in starting our degree program in athletic training, which remains one of our premier programs.

Doc had a huge helping hand on the Board of Trustees from Dr. Jim Andrews, a world-renown sports medicine surgeon who has worked his surgical magic on some of the biggest name athletes in the world. Robert Earl Stewart deserves much of the credit for getting Jim involved in the University.

Dr. Andrews' participation on our board gave us some immediate credibility in the sports world and paved the way to bring Dr. James Whiteside, a former trainer at the University of Miami and Penn State, to our campus as the eminent scholar in sports medicine.

Today, TROY-educated athletic trainers can be found all over the country and the program is a source of pride for the University.

Another invaluable Adams "holdover" is alumnus Don Jeffrey, who started in the 1970s as aquatics instructor and has risen to dean of the College of Health and Human Services and, later, to the position of Campus Vice Chancellor for Dothan. Don has also contributed a great deal to our chapter of Delta Chi.

Without a doubt, the most important academic program added to our catalog has been our first doctoral

program, the Doctorate in Nursing Practice. I had been on a tear to have a doctorate at TROY for years. I urged Ralph Adams to use his "in" with George Wallace to get a Ph.D. for us but I could never make any headway. Dr. Adams knew that a doctoral program would mean big bucks, and his philosophy toward spending money has been well documented.

I remember visiting Florida International University for a TROY football game and having a conversation with the FIU president about doctoral programs and I asked him how many they had. I expected him to say two or three, or maybe five or six at most, but when he told me they had 35 doctoral programs I was floored. If I ever needed convincing, and I did not, that TROY needed a doctorate, I was sold for good after that trip to Miami.

Of course, the State of Florida does not have the political or higher education structure that Alabama does, and to understand why TROY did not get a doctorate until 2009 requires a brief history lesson.

The political landscape of Alabama is dominated by graduates of the University of Alabama and Auburn University. Only three governors in my adult lifetime did not attend one of these two schools and two of them did not attend any college. The legislature is dominated by University of Alabama and Auburn University grads, but I am proud to say today TROY has quite a number of alumni in elected office.

The politics of Alabama higher education is dominated by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education (ACHE) and the initials are appropriate for any university not located in Tuscaloosa or Lee counties. ACHE is filled with political appointees, some very worthy men and women, others who do nothing it seems but look out for the interests of the two big schools. One of ACHE's main duties is to sign off on new academic programs for the stated purpose of avoiding duplication of degree programs. ACHE was our biggest roadblock to a doctorate.

On November 18, 2006, our Board of Trustees passed a resolution enabling TROY to seek the Doctorate in Nursing Practice (DNP). This was a degree that was and remains to this day sorely needed to improve the

quality of rural health care in Alabama. The University of Alabama Birmingham and the University of South Alabama, both with medical schools, wanted us to have the program. It seems everyone wanted TROY to have this program except the staff of ACHE.

On December 13-14 of 2007, our TROY delegation, headed by Dean of the Graduate School Dr. Dianne Barron and Chancellor Jack Hawkins, traveled to Montgomery for two days of ACHE meetings that would determine the fate of our DNP. Several trustees and administrators were working hard behind the scenes to try



to line up the votes. I did not think we had them, not in the fact of the ACHE staff's recommendation not to give us the program. I knew we had three solid votes on the 10-member commission, and we thought we had one or two that might lean our way. It was a big day for Troy University.

Trustee Milton McGregor was assigned to contact an ACHE commissioner and I don't know what Milton said to him, but he announced in the meeting that he had "changed his vote to TROY." With apologies to my friends from the University of Alabama, that one vote "turned the tide" for TROY and we got our doctorate. A year later, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools approved what it calls a level change for Troy University to offer up to three doctoral programs.

Looking back, the fight for the DNP was a huge turning point in the perception and recognition for the school. A doctoral program is important when it comes to deciding national rankings and while these rankings don't impress some folks, many people put a lot of stock into them. I don't know what role the DNP played, but just a couple of years later TROY was named the top university in Alabama by Forbes Magazine in its first-ever rankings

of U.S. institutions of higher education. I believe it had to make a difference in our national perception to have a doctorate.

The future is bright for TROY in the academic arena as we have some outstanding young leaders in Dr. Judson Edwards, Dean of the Sorrell College of Business, and Dr. Lance Tatum, Vice Chancellor of Global Campus and former Dean of the College of Education. With these gentlemen in charge, how could TROY go wrong?

We also have a great leader in Dr. Earl Ingram, our Senior Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. He is Mr. Everything. If Earl doesn't know the answer then there is no answer. He plays a vital role in TROY moving toward more doctoral programs.

Troy University also benefits from outstanding student and alumni support. Herb Reeves, our Dean of Student Services, has been a true friend to students and Barbara Patterson, as director of student involvement, has helped to grow our Greek System. Alan Boothe has made a big impact on TROY first as Chief of Campus Police for many

years where he improved our security systems and later as our State Representative.

On the alumni side, Faith Ward, as Director of Alumni Affairs, has given this area great push forward. She is a lovely hostess to our alumni when they return to campus and she represents our university association and chapters. She has worked hard making the Alumni Affairs a successful part of Troy University.

Buddy Starling is a Troy-born gentleman who has served his alma mater by heading up our admission efforts. Buddy deserves a lot of the credit for the growth we have enjoyed over the years, especially on the TROY Campus.

Mark Salmon, as Director of the Physical Plant, does a great job of ensuring our grounds and buildings are well maintained.

Marcus Paramore has represented Troy University as our lobbyist to the Alabama Legislature. His great personality and ability to influence leaders in Montgomery has helped the progression of Troy University.

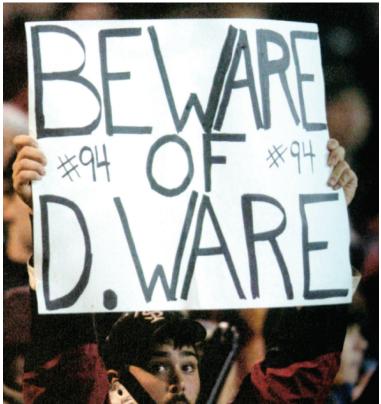
Another turning point for Troy University was the administrative unification of the University, a process nicknamed "One Great University" or OGU for short. OGU had a pretty long gestation period, as it took us from around 1999 to 2005 to get it fully implemented.

Here is the situation we were facing: Since the 1980s, the TROY campus, including Phenix City and University College, the division that operates all TROY sites outside of Alabama, had one separate academic accreditation with Troy State University Dothan and Troy State

94, Demarcus
Ware, was a Trojan
powerhouse. He
brought great
recognition to the
Trojan Athletic program
when he went on to
play with the Dallas
Cowboys in the NFL

University Montgomery both having separate accreditation. That was three separate universities operating under the umbrella of the Troy State University System.

I will not go into all the reasons that system was put in place to begin with, but it had become apparent that it needed changing. We had different academic admission standards, different course names and numbers, different tuition rates and different policies and procedures. It had gotten so that a student from Dothan could not transfer to the main campus in Troy and be assured that all his credits would transfer even





though he would be going from one TROY campus to another. In fact, a member of our board of trustees, State Sen. Gerald Dial of Lineville and I caught a lot of flak on this subject, as several students complained that they lost academic credit by transferring within the Troy State University System.



Alumni Director Faith Ward with Sim and Mary John Byrd.

One Great University was big for TROY. It took almost six years to make the transition and it took the work of 300-400 faculty, staff, and administrators to make the switch. Countless hours were put into this project.

I don't think OGU would have been successful without the constant, consistent advocacy of Jack Hawkins. He rallied the faculty and staff to undertake this mission and he never gave OGU opponents from within the University a hint of compromise. Dr. Ed Roach, former Provost, also deserves a great deal of credit. His planning ability, as well as his advocacy, was instrumental in the OGU process.

We celebrated the unification in July of 2005. Dr. Jim Fisher, the keynote speaker at the event and former college president himself, called OGU "the most remarkable university transformation in America."

Governor Bob Riley was a big booster of unification. He said at the convocation, "Troy University is achieving to a large degree what I would like to achieve in all of

Alabama education. This move will achieve efficiencies that I hope we can replicate at all institutions in Alabama." Like Governor Riley, I also thought other universities would be quick to follow our lead, but it hasn't happened yet, probably because it would take too much determination and hard work. I have heard it said that the merger saved Alabama taxpayers some \$16 million dollars over one decade alone.

Another thing happened along with OGU that I thought was a long time coming and that was a name change for the University. Several prominent alumni and local leaders, especially Benny Beard, had pushed for a name change in the early 1990s, but the current students and other alums organized protests and letter-writing

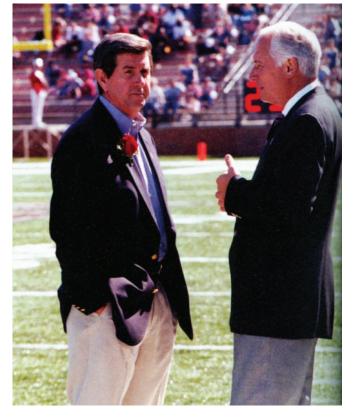
campaigns and thwarted the effort. I think there was a lot of misunderstanding surrounding the name change. I was never for adopting some kind of name like "the University of Southeast Alabama." I did think that keeping "Troy" in the name was important for our heritage.

But I did not like seeing us referred to as TSU. That could mean Tennessee State University, Towson State University or Texas State University. I have always believed that TROY needed an identity of its own and one not tied solely to the State of Alabama. I am a proud native of Alabama, but TROY had grown so much outside Alabama, it was not fair to categorize us only as a state institution.

In April of 2004, a little over a year before the OGU convocation, the Board of Trustees voted to drop the word "state" from the University's name and Troy University was born. We held the meeting in the Civic Room of Whitley Hall at Troy State University Montgomery and the vote was unanimous.

Not everyone embraced the change at first, of course, but I think today most people have become comfortable with the name. I get a big kick out of seeing the name "TROY" scrolling across the bottom of my TV screen on ESPN. There are lots of TSUs, but only one Troy University.

Another big turning point for our University was the decision to internationalize our campus and with it our entire



Governor Bob Riley with Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr. at a homecoming game. It is a long standing tradition that the Governor of Alabama crowns Troy's homecoming queen.



Troy University serves students from more than 60 countries on its Troy Campus as illustrated by the International parade of flags in 2012.

outlook. In this day's world it is really important to turn out students who have a broader worldview and that can only come from studying abroad and meeting classmates from other nations. I have traveled abroad extensively, and I have found that people are generally the same wherever you go. Leadership makes the only difference. There are cultural differences and language differences, to be sure, but these are not barriers that cannot be overcome. We have proven that at TROY over the last 20 years.



The Troy Rotary International Student Center provides a home away from home for the more than 900 international students from around the world.

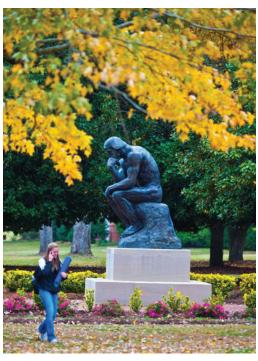
When we started this effort, we had about 40 foreign students on the campus. Today we have more than 900 from 60 nations and our Alabama students are widening their horizons by studying in places like China, England, Sweden, France and Jordan.

I will give Chancellor Hawkins the lion's share of the credit for the success of internationalization. He sold it to the faculty and staff and continues to sell it to this day. He gives the trustees regular updates on internationalization and is constantly looking for new programs and new ways to continue the momentum. As with OGU, the Chancellor's advocacy made the difference to the University community. Jack received a huge helping hand in this area from Dr. Curt Porter, who spent many years on our history faculty and became our dean of international programs. Curt has been an effective recruiter of international students and a tireless supporter of this initiative.

But before Curt, there was Dr. Nolan Hatcher,

who advocated internationalization before practically anyone else. The local Rotary Club made a \$125,000 donation to renovate Pace Hall into an international center and the plaza outside the building honors Dr. Hatcher's contributions in this area.

"The Thinker" was donated to Troy University by Hou Bao Zhu during the visit of Chancellor Jack Hawkins, Jr. to Xlan, China in April 2002. The gift was made in celebration of the Sino-American 1-2-1 Joint Degree Program and as a lasting symbol of friendship between China and the United States.







(above) The Chi Omega House is one of the five beautiful houses on Sorority Hill that were originally part of the Alabama Baptist Children's Home campus that was acquired by Troy University.

(left) The Trojan Warrior statue and fountain are the centerpiece of the Troy Campus' main academic quad.

think our international program took off in 2002 with the arrival of our first 1-2-1 students from China. Under this program, the Chinese students spend their first year at their Chinese home university, their sophomore and junior years at TROY, and then return home for their senior year. When they graduate, they get a

degree from both universities. The dual-degree nature of the program makes it easier for students to get visas back home because the Chinese officials know they have to come back to get their degrees. We had some trouble with the visas in the early years of this program. It was the era right after 911 and security was tight. I think we have ironed out those problems and today the 1-2-1 program is a real jewel for TROY.

I had visited China before the 1-2-1 students arrived and I was struck at the majority of them who rode bicycles in their country. I urged Jack to put some bicycle racks outside of Pace Hall to accommodate them, but in looking back, I think many of the students were eager to learn to drive cars and ride the Trojan Orient Express once they got here.

I know that the internationalizing of Troy University has brought out some critics locally, but by and large we have attracted many good students to TROY that we would not have gotten otherwise and I know our American students benefit. In addition, we have also introduced our international students to the American way of life; so many return home with a new appreciation for our nation and its freedoms.

I









(above) TROY's tennis program is very competitive. The new Lunsford Tennis Complex has allowed Troy University to host several professional tennis competitions.

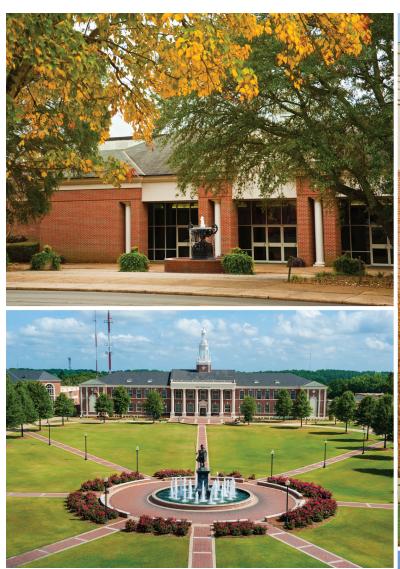
(top right) Fraternities now have chapter houses on campus.
(below) The new fraternity houses were built to complement the other buildings on campus.
(right) Hawkins- Adams-Long Hall of Honor, the home of the National Bandmasters Hall of Fame, was completed in 1997.







The academic quads were finally completed in 2012.





(top left) Sartain Hall after the renovations.
(top right) McCall Hall was renovated and expanded in 1999 as the Math and Science Complex (above) Bibb Graves and the Quad (right) Barnes & Noble university bookstore on the Troy Campus carries textbooks for all courses, as well as offering a variety of books, magazines and University apparel.



I mentioned a few building projects in the last chapter and the work continued during the Hawkins Administration. It's a proven fact that the appearance of a college campus matters to prospective students, whether they are 18-year-old freshmen or adults in their thirties who are returning to school.

The Hawkins Administration has spent upwards of \$350-450 million to build new buildings and refurbish old ones on all our Alabama campuses.

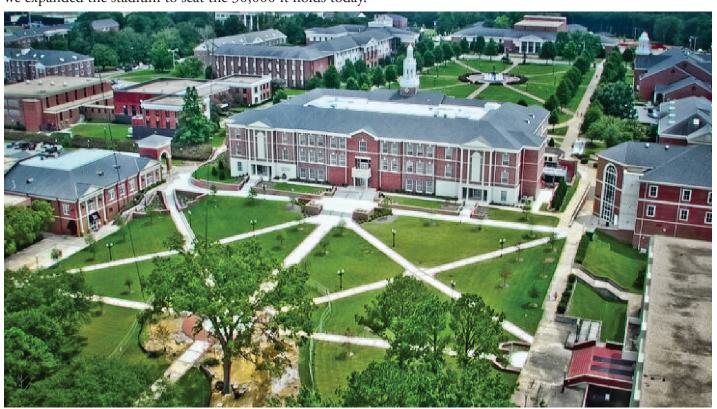
One of the most forward-thinking moves in Troy history was the University's purchase of the old Baptist Children's Home property on Elm Street for use as a Sorority Hill. This was something we had needed badly for decades and the old dormitories on the 12-acre property were perfect for this purpose. The purchase also gave our land-locked campus some relief and enabled us to build the new Lunsford Tennis Complex and new softball field.

Jack and I met with several people from the Alabama Baptist Convention Office to discuss the purchase of the property, once in Montgomery and once in Birmingham. It was a healthy negotiation—one side wanted to buy and the other side wanted to sell.

On a personal note, one of the proudest moments of my life occurred in March of 2007, when the Chi Omega House on the northwest border of the property was named in honor of my late wife, Rachel. She worked so hard for Chi Omega that it was a perfect tribute to her. Ralph Adams wanted Chi Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. Two out of three is not bad.

The year 1997 was a landmark year for building and expansion projects at Troy. In addition to Sorority Hill, we dedicated Hawkins-Adams-Long Hall, which was made possible by a generous contribution from Ralph Adams. It serves as a campus meeting space and houses the National Band Association Hall of Fame of Distinguished Conductors. It is the only national hall of fame located in Alabama.

That same year we received \$4.5 million from the City of Troy and \$1 million from Richard Scrushy for the renovation of Sartain Hall and the expansion of Memorial Stadium to a 17,000 capacity. Less than a decade later, we expanded the stadium to seat the 30,000 it holds today.



The view of the back quad from Tower Cam.

Mentioning the city's investment reminds me of the many contributions that Troy Mayor Jimmy Lunsford has made to the University during his 30 years in office. Jimmy was the first (and as of this writing in the summer of 2012 the only) mayor to serve under the mayor-council system. Before this council system was adopted, the city had a three-person commission system where all the commissioners were elected at-large. Under the old system, we were pretty sure that the University's needs would be looked after and Jimmy Lunsford has not only continued the tradition under the "new" form of government, he has expanded it. Future historians take note: Jimmy Lunsford has been a key player in the University's growth and progress.



Trojan Village was the first new dorm to be built at Troy in over 40 years. Completed in 2007, the complex can house 524 students.



The graduation walk in front of Hawkins Hall





Jack Hawkins Jr., Hall became the home of the Education Department in 2009. Dill Hall was originally at this location.

Jack Hawkins Jr., Hall is the home of the Alabama Educational Leadership Hall of Fame.



Troy University students enjoy the new Trojan Dining Facility on the Troy Campus.



Trojan Arena Ribbon Cutting



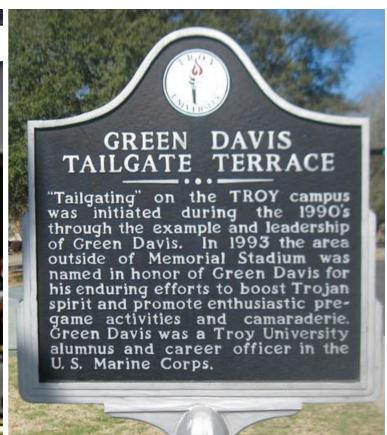


The new Trojan Arena opened in 2012. The TROY administration, trustees, and design committee help as Vice President Pro-tem John Harrison, of the Board of Trustees, cuts the ribbon on the new facility. John Harrison gets much of the credit for our new Arena due to his continual persistence in working for the upgrade to our athletic facilities to provide this multi-purpose arena.

Trojan Arena provides a spectacular venue for athletics, commencements and special events. The facility will seat 5,500 spectators and is located adjacent to the track and field complex. Dr. Jim Bookout was chairman of the Arena design committee.

(bottom) The induction ceremony for the Troy University Sports Hall was the first event held in the new Arena.





(left) The basketball program is enjoying their new home in Trojan Arena. Emil Jones brought the Trojans to their feet when his final shot clenched the 56-53 victory over Mississippi State in the first game played in the Arena.

(right) Trojan's enjoying Green Davis Tailgate Terrace before the big game



Troy University's Rosa Parks Museum, located on the University's Montgomery Campus, features exhibits chronicling the events and accomplishments of individuals associated with the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Constructed on the site of the old Empire Theatre where Mrs. Parks made her courageous and historic stand in 1955, the museum houses artifacts including a restored 1955 station wagon, a replica of the public bus on which Mrs. Parks was sitting that day, and original historical documents of that era loaned by the City of Montgomery. A Children's Wing, featuring interactive exhibits, sits adjacent to the museum.

A list of the building and renovation projects that have taken place during the Hawkins Administration is extensive and it has transformed our campuses. A partial listing would include:

- The renovation and expansion of McCall Hall into the Math and Science Center.
- The renovation and expansion of Bibb Graves Hall, the oldest building on the campus.
- The renovation and expansion of the Dorothy Adams Student Center to include a Barnes and Noble campus bookstore, the first of its kind in Alabama.
- The renovation and expansion of Riddle-Pace Field, home of Trojan baseball, thanks to a gift from the Jerry Lott family.
- The construction of four modern dormitories, called Trojan Village and the renovation of Shackleford Hall, the second-oldest building on campus (by a few months).
- The construction of (Jack) Hawkins Hall, the home of our College of Education.
- The construction of Patterson Hall for a general academic building.
- And the construction of new buildings on our Dothan, Montgomery and Phenix City campuses, including the Rosa Parks Library and Museum, which opened in 2000 and is now known worldwide.
- New Trojan Dining cafeteria
- Trojan Arena
- The Rosa Parks Library and Museum was special, because Rosa Parks herself was at the ground-breaking ceremony and the event drew worldwide attention. Trustee Lamar Higgins played an integral role in the establishment of the Rosa Parks Library and Museum.

Another thing that occurred during the Hawkins Administration was the final retirement of Johnny Long as director of "Sound of the South." We are still having his 16th retirement party. I will say this, Johnny Long loved retirement parties—he took more victory laps than Secreteriat!

All joking aside, Johnny will go down in history as a pivotal figure in the history of Troy University. I can't imagine another University band director having the kind of influence he had; in fact the School of Music is named in his honor. In 2012, the band building that bears his name was torn down to make way for a bigger, better structure that will also be named John M. Long Hall.

In talking about buildings and the appearance of campus in general, I need to say a word or two about Janice Hawkins. Campus beautification has been one of her passions and I have to say that the TROY Campus is among the most beautiful and well maintained in the nation. She developed the rose garden in front of Smith Hall and turned a boring little patch of grass between concrete and asphalt into a nice spot. The new park that will bear her name and be home to a new outdoor amphitheater will also enhance the look of campus.

I remember when Jack and Janice first came to town. Rachel took Janice, a "Yankee" born in New Jersey, under her wing and tried to educate her in Southern ways. At the time, I remember telling Rachel, "You know you can lead a horse to water but you can't make them drink."

We were traveling to Huntsville, Texas, to play Sam Houston University and I had read in a "Southern Living" magazine that one of the ten best BBQ places was in a black church on the road to Huntsville. We were traveling north from Houston to attend the ballgame, but looking for the BBQ place. All of a sudden, Lamar says, "Stop! I see the black church where the BBQ is." I asked him, "How do you know?" He said, "I see a black church with white people walking out of it." and I said, "How do you know that's the BBQ place?" He replied, "Have you ever seen white folks coming out of a black church except for a wedding or funeral? I don't see a hearse or a bride and groom." We laughed and filled our bellies with pork.

Lamar Higgins and I love to tease Janice. Here are two examples: We were in Missoula, Montana, for the Division IAA playoff game and snow was everywhere. Janice said, "I want to go skiing, but Jack has a bad cold—don't anyone go skiing without me."

This set us up to fool Janice, so we found a ski shop and borrowed ski gear and walked across the street to make some glaring ski pictures. They were very good. That night we were having a quiet dinner and Janice asked what we did that afternoon. We causally told her we spent the afternoon skiing and asked if she would like to see our pictures. We showed her the beautiful sloping pictures of us leaning into the snow. Janice was so envious that we could hardly keep the laughter inside of us.

Alan Boothe looked at the pictures and said he had never seen a black skier and asked about the fire hydrant on the slope? We almost got away with it if it hadn't been for the hydrant. Better luck next time, Janice.

Tailgating is a big part of the game-day culture at TROY. Our family always tailgated at the Green Davis Tailgate Terrace. Rachel always went early to set up our tables, food, and drinks and one Saturday she arrived at the area where we had tailgated for many years. When she drove into the area there was an officially dressed guard watching the area. She walks up to the guard to ask why he is there. He replied that he was reserving it for Mr.



Uncle Roy Drinkard and Jean Laliberte enjoyed the 2012 Homecoming parade.

Richard Scrushy and he will be arriving at the Troy Airport in his jet where he will be picked up by his helicopter and flown to the Trojan Oaks Golf Course. From there, he will be met by his stretch limousine and two armed guards to escort him to the elaborate leisure trailer. He said that Mr. Scrushy is a member of the Board of Trustees at TSU.

Rachel said, "I know Mr. Scrushy and I know he is on the Board of Trustees and my husband is the President Pro Tem of the Board of Trustees and you're in my spot!" Rachel left there mad as a sitting hen to find Jean Laliberte to express her thoughts on this dilemma, I guess you could say. I don't know what she told Jean, but I know she couldn't use any of the words in her Sunday school class the next day. Let's just say. Money comes ahead of tradition.

Green Davis and several loyal Trojans

who wanted to enjoy fellowship, food and put their "game face" on before Troy University football games started tailgating outside the stadium. It grew into a very popular event before and after our football games in the tailgate terrace. Soon the area across University Avenue was filled with RVs and tents. During Homecoming the tents spread down University Avenue as far as Smith Hall. The University installed cable, electricity and other conveniences that made this a functional tailgate area. This brought great pride to our alumni and helped us support the team, which filled Veterans Memorial Stadium. Tailgating was going so well that the administration decided to "architecturize" the area. A committee was formed to plan a new look for the Green Davis Tailgate Terrace. I would say with much confidence that the members of the committee must have never attended a tailgate. Troy University ended up with a paved, well-lit, no-grill, "stay off the grass," non-functional walkgate area. Many alumni were highly disappointed. Now you can wait late and come to an exciting ballgame, watch a great band show and then hurry back to your vehicle.

While I am mentioning the Board of Trustees, which I have had the privileged to serve on since 1980, I should point out several fellow trustees who have helped shape the destiny of our University.

I want to first mention our first President Pro Tem, McDowell Lee, who was a Troy University alumnus and served until 1980 in this position. It was a hard job to organize a new board for the University. He showed great stability in leadership in the structuring of our new board.

Wallace Malone was the next President Pro Tem and also served as the Foundation Board President and served until 1996. Ralph Adams and Wallace Malone gave us a one-two punch to move TROY forward.

Senator John Teague was a big supporter of TROY and I will always remember the support he gave me on the board. He introduced me to Jack Hawkins in the mid 1980s.

Guy Hunt appointed three new trustees and Allen Owen was one of the three. He gave new insight into our sports program and now serves as chair of our athletic policy committee. Allen and his wife Annette are very active with our sports programs and the Sound of the South.

Fob James appointed Lamar Higgins to the board. Fob was very hesitant about his appointment but I told him I was not leaving his office until he made the appointment. Lamar has made a great board member and was the first African-American Student Government Association President at TROY and he served for two consecutive terms.

Senator Gerald Dial has been great with legislative savvy. Gerald does a great job as President Pro Tem working with the committees to make us a greater university.

Charles Nailen keeps us on the right path and did a great job as the chairman of the foundation board. Uncle Roy Drinkard—it would take a book to write all the stories about him and Troy University. The first time I met Roy I asked him if he was a Democrat or a Republican. He said, "I am a Democrat but I am going to turn Republican right before I die." I asked him why and he said, "because I want one of those SOBs to die." I asked him if he knew Wallace Malone and he said, "No I have never met him but he should know me, I owe him \$100 million." Roy gives real life to our Board.



The Smith Hall auditorium was renamed the Claudia Crosby Theater in honor of Mrs. Claudia Crosby, a Troy native who loved attending fine arts programs produced by the University.

Thanks to her generous gift the theater has been completely renovated.

Forrest Latta is another TROY alumnus who has given us great legal advice and he wants TROY to be the best it can be. Karen Cater, a TROY graduate, came on the Board with a bang and is doing a great job in her capacity as a board member, and is also president of our Foundation Board.

Gibson Vance, another TROY graduate, has made his presence known and is making a great Board member. He mixes and fits into the Board very well.

Ed Crowell's credentials are great, as are his Montgomery political knowledge and his business approach to university life.

Debbie Sanders, who is the administrative assistant to the Chancellor, is also the glue that holds the Board together. She keeps the board of trustees informed about university matters and makes our meetings run more smoothly.

When I think of the Jack Hawkins administration, I can't help but return to Jack's charisma and personality and marvel at how many friends he has won for Troy University. It takes a level of talent and intelligence to read people and make them feel comfortable.

When we came to Troy in 1959 there was one two-lane road, 231 Highway coming into Troy, with a "Welcome to Troy" sign facing north and south bound traffic. There was no mention of Troy State Teachers College. Dr. Jack Hawkins was very interested in promoting Troy University. Today, the huge sign on 231 North was compliments of the Dago Dozier family who owned the Starlite Drive-In theater. I asked the Dozier family for the screen. They graciously gave us the huge screen that the movies were

WELCOME TO TROY

Home of 10,000 People And 2 or 3 Old Grouches Home of the Alabama Baptist Children's Home projected on and Wiley Sanders generously took his erector crane that placed the sign on 231 North. It is the largest square foot sign ever permitted by the Alabama Department of Transportation.

Jack's talents have led us to new heights in advancement and development. I remember our first capital campaign in the late 1990s. An outstanding alumnus, Harrel McKinney of Montgomery, was the campaign chair and he and John Schmidt did a great job of raising money. Our goal was \$18 million and we raised about \$22 million. One of the biggest gifts was from a great lady and patron of the arts, Mrs. Claudia Crosby. Mrs. Crosby, a native of Troy who moved away when she was a young woman, loved going to plays produced by the University in Smith Hall. She gave \$1.5 million to renovate the theater and now it bears her name in memory of a generous lady.

Dr. Jack Hawkins' talent has placed TROY in a positive position to raise money for the school and the foundation. A second capital campaign is now underway with a goal of \$200 million by 2014. Another phase of this drive is the Troy Shield Society and under the leadership of Dr. Jean Laliberte, it has reached \$30 million.

But Jack does more than shake hands and influence people. We held a gala in 1999 in the armory in Troy to celebrate his 10th anniversary as Chancellor. I read a poem that described him as "student-smart." Jack says often that the most important thing we do at TROY is to serve students. We converted to the semester system in 2000 in large part because Jack was convinced that it would enhance the teaching of our students.

At this point, the final chapters of the Jack Hawkins administration are waiting to be written. For now it's enough to say that one vote in 1989 made all the difference. Jack Hawkins is teaching TROY University how to be bigger and better. "Remember—life is not fair. When God created us he said it was good not perfect. It is up to us to seek perfection."

In conclusion, we must remember that many supportive people make our school and leaders look successful. Their individual part forms a whole that makes us proud to be Troy University.



Dr. Jack Hawkins, Jr. and his lovely wife Janice, continue to host the Troy appreciation parade which is said to be the longest running city-gown parade in the United States.



As Troy University celebrates 125 years, we think about our past, celebrate the present and look toward the future.



First basketball game in Trojan Arena TROY vs. Mississippi State. Great win for the Trojans.



The Sound of the South rocks the stands.



Victory in New Orleans



In appreciation for her help in acquiring recipes, First Lady Janice Hawkins, presents Eloise Kirk with a copy of the new Troy University cookbook.



Confucius Institute is located in the newly renovated Bibb Graves Hall.





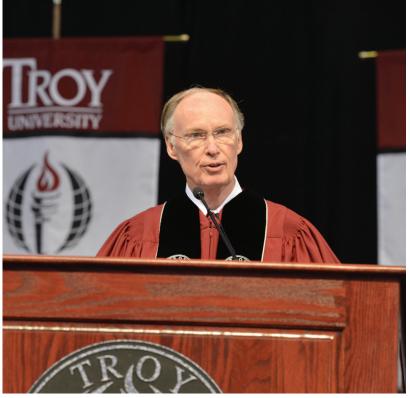
As Troy University celebrates 125 years, we think about our past, celebrate the present and look toward the future.



Many of our Alumni have walked across the stage at Sartain Hall during commencement.



Dr. Kelli Cleveland is the first graduate to receive her diploma at TROY from the Doctor of Nursing Practice Program.



Keynote speaker Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley Troy Campus in May 2013 commencement











Artist Rendering of Riverfront Building for Phenix City Campus



Artist Rendering of Newman Center on the Troy Campus, dorm will open Fall 2013.



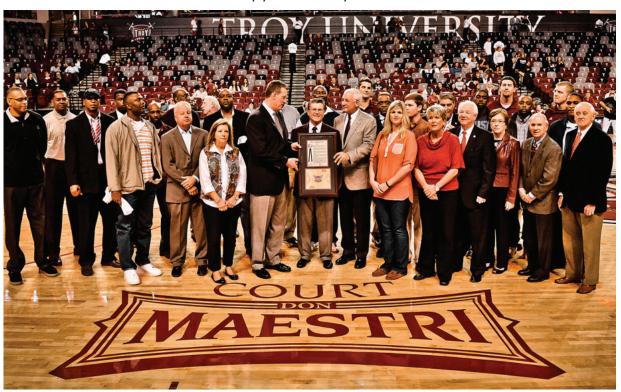
Students enjoy sitting around fountain at the Troy Campus quad.



Sound of the South Performs every year in the annual Homecoming Parade.
Longest town/gown appreciate parade in America.



Students enjoy win over Navy Fall 2012.



Court Maestri Dedication

Author's Comments on Life

Time is the only thing that God gives us that is really yours to use. You come here naked and you may leave with some clothes on, but you never know how much time you have in between, so always use your time very wisely.

Happiness is not a destination, it is only a journey – if you are not happy now, chances are you will never be.

In today's world you better find out who you are before someone else does on Facebook

Generally, if people keep hitting you below the belt, you're likely wearing your pants too high.

Nothing is as good as anticipated. Nothing is as bad as thought. Unless, it's mother telling you that daddy will whoop you when he gets home.

Genes, common sense and love determine how you live and when you're going to die.

CARING

I like a company that answers its own phone.

I like a teacher that can remember when they were a student.

I like a preacher that knows where I live.

I like a doctor that cares, but uses his medical knowledge also.

I like a veterinarian that knows my dog's name and sometimes mine.

I like a coach that knows winning from losing and what causes the difference.

I like an athlete that in winning, helped another player along the way to succeed.

I like a friend that loves me more when I am down.

I love a wife that sees my faults but forgets to mention them.

I like a father who's best advice to me was – keep your nose clean.

If you are in a place of leadership and you don't have a few black eyes along – you are dodging too many issues.

The early generation before us, they were the lucky ones—they worked hard, raised and supported their families and gave to their loved ones, but today, we work for our families plus the government takes nearly half of what we make and gives it to others, like it is deserved.

DIFFERENCES

In sports, there are individuals who want to play and there are ones who want to win. In religion there are ones who want to share and ones who want to keep it inside.

There are ones who want to work and ones who want it given.

Ones that want to share a smile and ones who can't hide their dislikes.

I wish Eve would have grabbed the apple and threw it over her right shoulder as far as she could. As in the life of Adam and Eve with a choice of whether to skip the apple or eat it — we daily are presented with an apple and a choice to eat it or eat a bite of it or let it pass by — it's your life.

Today our biological body has not matured as fast as our technological skills.

Our government is not a god. We are to respect it, not worship it.

Slavery and bondage are very alive today although it was cast out years ago. The government has taken over our daily lives and acts as our owner.

True success is in your heart and mind, not the opinion of others.

True friends always stand up for you when you are down.



One Great University TROY

APPENDIX

Twelve Years of Wandering About:
The Childhood of Charles Bunyan Smith, An Autobiography.
By Charles Bunyan Smith.
Originally published as Volume 12, Number 3, of the Papers of the Pike County Historical Society, July, 1973.
(Republished by permission).

On the day I was born, June 5, 1891, the administration of Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States had twenty months to go. The great unsettled times account for the moving about from place to place that I experienced during my first twelve years. Although these years included what is referred to as the "gay nineties," that period definitely was not one of gaiety for the Wiregrass people.

I was born in the Wiregrass county of Geneva. The place of my birth was sixteen miles from Dothan, Alabama, the Houston County seat. This would put the location near Slocomb or Malvern. Whether there was a lack of doctors or of means to get one is not clear, but a colored midwife presided over the event.

The unsettled times and poverty itself furnished the explanation in general of the many moves my parents made between the time I was born and my father's death in December 1902. It was always their intention to settle down, own land and other property, and bring up the family. It was, however, this very itinerancy that left me with the indelible impressions of people and things in this wild and partially settled country. Because of the possible profound effects upon my development, I believe a somewhat detailed account of these migrations should be given.

My grandfather, Henry David Brunson, rescued us from Geneva County just after I was born and brought the family back to Crenshaw County, but we did not stay. In 1893 we were farming near Bainbridge, Georgia. It should be recorded that farming in those days in the region behind described consisted of cultivation of only one marketable crop which was cotton; a farmer nearly always raised corn only to feed his mules and hogs. Many raised a few hogs for home consumption but not for sale. The more provident farmers had milk cows to produce milk for the family. They also had gardens and chickens. Many in the upper Wiregrass had moved into cotton farming and away from full time cattle raising on the ranges by the time my parents came along. In much of the coastal Wiregrass, however, raising cattle and sheep on the range continued far into the 20th Century.

My childhood recollections begin very vaguely with this farming at Bainbridge. This was in 1893 and 1894 and according to the record was in the midst of the 1893 Cleveland panic, which I heard discussed throughout my childhood and youth. According to the history books it was the worst the nation had experienced up to that date and lasted through 1898. This panic, plus the fact that farmers and other working people had been outside the stream of prosperity since the Civil War, explains why my young parents spent all their married life in a desperate economic struggle without getting started toward economic security.

Next to tobacco farming, cotton culture is the most laborious. The cotton crop was planted in March and often the picking went on until Christmas. Children were kept out of school to pick cotton. In most families, men, women, and children worked in the fields during the crop season. Only the few big planters could afford tenants or hired hands to do all the work.

My earliest recollections go back to this place where we lived near Bainbridge, Georgia. The farm was known as the McGill Place. Mr. McGill was a lawyer and boarded with us. I remember the large house and that we farmed. I remember clearly that Grandma and Grandpa Smith lived with us or nearby.

It appears to me now after studying the family history that Whigham, Georgia, was where the Smiths migrated to when they left North Carolina. This must have been as early as 1818 or slightly thereafter. My grandfather Smith and all his brothers and sisters were born there, as the family genealogy shows.

My great grandfather Issac Smith was born in North Carolina in 1805 and married Elizabeth Turner (born 1807, North Carolina). Issac and Elizabeth came to Georgia and then to Alabama where they settled in Coffee County. In 1860 my great grandfather Smith was living at How Ridge near where Fort Rucker is now. His brother Bryan Smith was living at Rocky Head. These two brothers, Issac and Bryan, are the only ones of the original Smiths of whom I have knowledge. There might have been others along. Other families came along with the Smiths when they moved to Alabama. The Thompsons and possibly the Grissetts came along at the same time. These two families centered around the Spring Hill Community in Pike County, and their descendants in large numbers are still living there.

Issac Smith had married Elizabeth in Fayette County, Georgia, in 1828. The Issac Smith family continued to live in Alabama and evidently resided at Victoria in Coffee County immediately after the Civil War. Issac's daughter Margaret married Jesse Thompson at Spring Hill, Pike County, Alabama. Margaret and Jesse married during the Civil War and he was killed in the war. She later married Holley Boutwell, also of Spring Hill. Issac Smith's son, Joshua, my grandfather, married Mary Jane Grissett in 1865. She lived somewhere around Spring Hill. It seems that Joshua Smith and Mary Jane continued to live around Victoria in Coffee County, since my own father, the third child of Joshua and Mary Jane, was born in Coffee County about 1871.

The family must have gone back to Georgia again later. My great grandfather, Issac Smith lived at Whigham when he died in the early 1880's, and my father's older sisters married in Georgia. The record shows that Issac moved back and forth between Georgia and Alabama six or seven times during his life. He went back to the original Georgia community to die, and died at the home of his daughter Letha Smith Langley about 1883.

It was, I think, from Bainbridge in Georgia that my parents moved back to Alabama about 1895 to live on my grandfather Henry David Brunson's place, which I now own. This move was suggested by my grandfather Brunson in the hope that we would settle down and stay on the farm in Crenshaw County, Alabama. This plan did not work out then. Once I thought that my father was a poor manager, but on reading about the Cleveland depression I wonder how the family got along. At the end of the first year back in Alabama my father could not pay out; farm prices had hit the bottom. We moved way again.

I was five years old at this time and I retain a picture in my mind of being lifted onto the top of a wagon loaded with household goods. We were moving again. Things had not worked out right. In later years I heard the story in general. The crops would not pay the debts to the creditor, Math Wright. Prices had collapsed as the history books now verify. In fact, my grandfather Brunson saved the land from foreclosure even though it had been mortgaged for credit. A deed showed up and revealed that the homestead really belonged to my young maternal uncle and had been falsely presented as collateral to Math Wright. Since my uncle, Thomas F. Brunson, owed nothing to the furnishing merchant, the land was not taken for the debt. For some reason all regarded this ever afterwards as a neat trick on the part of my grandfather, who was also the Justice of the Peace and knew how to write a land deed. It is and interesting observation that the ethics of this deal were never questioned by any of the family.

The one year we spent a grandfather Brunson's place left permanent attitudes in my heart. I retain recollections of good things to eat, warm hardwood fire in the hearth, a very deep well, and geese, turkeys, guineas and chickens around the homestead. Here were stability and permanency, and it made an impression on my budding consciousness.

When we left grandfather Brunson's place we chose to settle thirteen miles away at Host in Crenshaw County. The community is now known as Burnt Out. A store there owned by a Mr. Driscoll burned out and changed the name of the place. We rented a farm from Still Thomasson, but during the summer we bought a saw mill and went into the lumber business. Something happened in about a year and everything was lost. The saw milling suddenly ceased and we moved to Geneva, Alabama, near where I was born six years before. I learned many years later that the creditor in Troy, Alabama, had foreclosed Issac. Uncle Lewis and my grandfather and grandmother Smith were with us in Geneva. Issac and Lewis were employed at a brick-making plant at Eunola, a suburb of Geneva. They were now wage earners instead of proprietors of a saw mill.

Near Christmas of this year it was decided to return to Georgia. We went on wagons and camped out at night. Our destination was the home of my uncle Forrest W Cordell who was married to my father's sister Letha. We arrived in time to spend Christmas with them. They were the recipients of a whole crate of oranges sent by a relative in Florida. Oranges were a rarity except at Christmas time. The Cordell relatives had an orange grove in Florida.

My father worked with his brother – in – law Forrest W. Cordell the rest of this year. Two things I remember about this period. During the spring I started school at Corinth, on mile from Iron City. The other recollection was the Spanish-American War. It was talked that my father might have to go. This was enough to frighten me and worry me for a short time.

The next year we rented a farm from Mr. Goodwin a short piece away, but the following year, 1900, came back to Cordell's where we made a bumper crop. It was this year that my little brother Emmitt died after a long illness. He was four years old, and died just before Christmas, 1900.

All along we were struggling to buy a farm. So the next year, 1901, we rented for standing rent a place from John Brown near Donalsonville, Georgia. In the spring, a the Brown Place as we called it, my two younger brothers and I attended a private school in a log cabin two miles from home. It was at this school that we played the April Fool trick on the teacher by slipping of at noon into the woods. The dogwoods were in bloom. On returning to the school house late in the afternoon we found a whipping waiting for us.

One joy of those days was to be visited by Kin folks. During the spring and summer of 1901, after we had been back in Georgia for nearly three years, we were visited by Grandpa Brunson, Aunt Bell Brunson, Aunt Jimmie Brunson, and Uncle Tom Brunson. They did not all come at one time, but each stayed several weeks. This was great fun to us.

The Brown Place was surrounded by great ponds filled with giant cypress trees. Neither the original pine timber nor the cypress trees had been cut at this time, except to make way for fields. The ponds and woods were good territory for Tom Sawyers and Huckleberry Finns. Although we did not have bateaus we made rafts of logs and explored the big pond which was 20 acres or more in area and a wilderness of trees standing in the water. I can still remember the smells of the water and the trees.

The water was the habitation of several varieties of turtle, including the large snapping turtle. Some of these weighed 40 or 50 pounds. There were also fish, eel, and moccasins. Yet the three of us, the oldest being only ten, explored this area time and again on rafts. Our parents did not seem to be afraid for us. Our grandfather Brunson on his visit, mentioned before, initiated us into the use of the raft. He promised to build us a boat, but ended his visit before he got around to it.

It was in the fall of this year that Grandpa Joshua Smith died in the Milledgeville hospital. Because of his affliction with St. Vitus as he got older, he was sent there in the early fall of 1901. It was decided to send him to Milledgeville to hospital for the insane, despite the fact that he was not really insane. A few weeks later a telegram came from Milledgeville telling us that he had died. Under the circumstances, no one could go to Milledgeville. Grandma Smith happened to be at our house when the word came, and my heart was troubled to see her shedding tears. To me it was disturbing that she should not go to Milledgeville. She was not financially able to make the long trip on the train. Grandfather Smith was buried in Milledgeville.

When we lived at the Brown Place we made a splendid crop, but the old temptation cam again to get rich quick by going into timber. During the summer my father set up a cross tie camp near Bainbridge in Georgia, with a large crew of cutters. He took me on the whole 25-mile trip in one day to see the camp. It appeared that there were 20 or 25 negro men cutting ties. They came to the commissary that night to get food and supplies. I remember that at the camp I heard the first mention of the assassination of President William McKinley.

The cross ties were being supplied to a new railroad headed for Graceville, Florida. For some reason, the building of the road ceased. This caught us in the lurch and our creditors closed us out completely.

The rumor spread that we were going to move; this brought inquiring officers. Soon I heard that Issac was actually arrested and brought to the house one night with Charlie Hobbs, the manager of the cross tie camp. The story was that Mobbs and Issac were permitted to go into the kitchen for a bite to eat. The officers waited by the living room fire. Hobbs and Issac ate and conversed. The Hobbs conversed alone because Issac had slipped out into the dark night to escape the officers.

A few days later the creditor merchant came out and took the things he had a mortgage on. The family went to the home of Uncle Lewis Smith while plans were completed for us to board the Atlantic Coastline train back to Alabama to seek refuge with Grandpa Brunson again. The journey was made as Christmas day approached. Thus ended 1901, a year which began with great hopes and prospects, but ended with up empty-handed, disappointed and humiliated.

Grandpa Brunson met my mother and her six children in Brantley (Crenshaw County, Alabama) at the train. We spent the first few days at the house of my mother's sister, Mrs. F. D. Peek. Issac met the wagon before we reached my aunt's house five miles from Brantley. He had made his way back to Alabama on the night he slipped away and was looking for his family to join him.

Under the circumstances, plans were difficult to make, but Grandpa Brunson took charge of us. Within a few days, he took us by wagon to Goodman, Alabama, where there was another community of

Smith relatives. We settled in a house on the place owned by a cousin, Bud Smith. It appeared that Issac would farm there; and he actually began in the early spring. Then some disagreement was developed and the idea was dropped. Grandpa was notified by letter and came again to see about us in the early spring of 1902.

Within a few days we were traveling by wagon to a farm near Sellersville and about two miles from Marl Station on the Cost Line. Grandpa remained with us several weeks, to my great joy. He stayed long enough to build a house for a nearby farmer. Issac declined to farm the Sellers place, probably because he could not secure credit from any of the furnishing merchants. He assisted Grandpa on the house and then found work in a saw mill.

Because he did not choose to farm, the boys had many days to play. The spring of 1902 for a while was very pleasant. The woods around the large farm house on the Sellers place were very picturesque. We explored them daily as the trees put on leaves and spring burst forth. A short distance away on Double Bridges Creek was a mill pond

and an old fashioned grist mill, where I frequently took corn bought from a local farmer to be ground into meal.

After leaving the sawmill Issac found different types of work during the spring and summer, some of it being of a kind with which boys could help. For a while he contracted to haul lumber from a nearby sawmill to the railroad, thus making it necessary to buy a team of oxen. This did not pay off so he shifted to cutting cord wood for the railroad. The boys helped with both.

Issac did not cease to be uneasy that he would be hauled back to Donalsonville by the law, although he was now living in Alabama and not Georgia. So he decided to move again. This time we did not seek the aid of Grandpa Brunson. Issac went off for a few days and came back with plans to move to Ashford, to the place of Henry Killingsworth four miles from Ashford. This farmer was a former acquaintance of Issac. Killingsworth, of course, would bear the expense of moving to the new situation and furnish a house for us. Issac had contracted to harvest the crop for Killingsworth. This meant mainly picking his cotton and hauling it to be ginned.

Before many weeks of strenuous work had gone by, Issac conceived an idea entirely inconsistent with his previous uneasiness about his Donalsonville creditors. We should go back to Georgia, he said. I could see, as an eleven year old, that my mother was not favorably inclined toward the idea. Killingsworth had plans for us for the next year and remaining with him had been discussed at length. I could see that my mother leaned toward remaining in Alabama. On the other hand, when Issac contemplated farming, he always felt the urge to go where the farm land was best. Anyway Issac proposed to go and look thing over. We had been away from Georgia for a little less than a year. Issac apparently had lost his fear of the law from which he had escaped a few months previously.

Issac made a week's trip to Iron City and the Cordell plantation. He returned with a firm agreement to settle again on the rich soil of the plantation. Again it was talked that our wanderings would be ended; we would settle permanently. So in the early November 1902, we took the Coast Line train at Ashford for Iron City. Soon we were at home in one of the large houses on the Cordell farm. My Uncle Lewis Smith was then of this farm with his brother-in-law and was engaged in harvesting a large crop of sugar cane for manufacturing syrup. We fell to helping him. Our task was to cut the cane and get it to the syrup mill. Uncle Lewis made the syrup in a large hundred gallon kettle.

Soon Issac and Lewis swapped jobs and we took over the mill; Issac "bought him out." My personal job was to feed the cane mill; that is, grind the juice for the syrup kettle. The old fashioned roller mill was turned by a mule going round and round pulling the long pole or lever. The working day was 12 to 13 hours. I ground 400 gallons of juice per day which made four boilings. I was 11 years old. The furnace was fired with cord wood, cut nearby.

On December 5, Issac and Charlie Hobbs, our same old friend, went with a wagon team to bring in a supply of wood. An increasingly high wind was blowing that day, in fact a typical September hurricane was on. Soon Hobbs came running back to the sugar mill in great distress. He announced baldly, "A falling tree has killed your daddy. Go to the field and tell your Uncle Lewis." I moved up the slope to the Cordell house and met my aunt Letha Smith Cordell. I told her that a falling tree had hurt Issac, thus indicating that either I had not accepted the hard factor that I did not want to shock my aunt too much. She was alarmed a proceeded onward to the mill. I ran to the cane field for Uncle Lewis, a mile away. I promptly found my uncle and told him the news. He made no answer whatsoever, but took his hat in hand and ran at top speed toward the mill. I proceeded slowly behind him, but never found the courage to go to the scene of the accident. I went toward home. Before I reached the house another mile away, Uncle Lewis ran past me going to deliver the message to my mother himself. I knew then that his had been his aim from the time he left the field at a run. He was always fond of my mother and wanted to be present when she was told the news. He had gone by the scene first to ascertain the facts and then proceeded at top speed to our house. My immediate task at home was to take care of a six month old baby sister my mother had left to go to the scene of the accident.

After the funeral at Corinth Church, discussion began as to what my mother would do; she was now a poor widow with six children ranging from six months to eleven years. The Smithy relatives argued that she should remain in Georgia. Although I was only eleven years old, I knew she would not do this. The outcome was that Grandpa Brunson came to the rescue for the final time. We would return to Alabama and live with him on his homestead where we were in 1895, seven years before; the same farm he had saved from the mortgage by a trick of doubtful ethics. To me this was like going to live in fairy land.

There were, however, some preliminaries. Uncle Lewis must take over the syrup making again. So all of us lived with him, and I continued to feed the cane mill. This work required me to get up on cold December mornings long before day and eat breakfast. Then Uncle Lewis and his eleven year old helper made their way across the fields before day with the aid of a lantern. Millions of dew drops reflected the light of the lantern as we walked through the grassy fields to the Cordell syrup mill.

Without the aid of the lantern I made my way to the stables to bridle the mule to pull the cane mill. Before the

sun came up the mule was going round and round and I was pushing in the frost-covered stalks of can with naked hands. Some time after dark in the evening I would have my 400 gallons of juice and Uncle Lewis would have his two barrels of syrup.

As Christmas day 1902 approached, money and plans were in hand to talk the Coast Line train to Troy, Alabama, and then the Central of Georgia to Brantley. My mother's apprehensions about the change of trains at Troy were projected to me; I worried, too. The Central of Georgia train sometimes did not wait for the Cost Line. What would a young woman inexperienced in travel and with little money do if left at the depot in the night with six children? I was relived somewhat when she said we would continue on to Shady Grove on the Coast Line. My mother had a much-loved uncle there, and she also had other relatives. But the Central of Georgia had not left us; in fact, we had to wait for it some time.

This wait in the depot leaves with me some important recollections. I was aware that outside the weather was bitter cold. The depot was heated by a great cola heater in the center of the floor. A kindly gentleman whom my mother recognized also was waiting for the Central of Georgia. He indicated that he wanted to help us in any way he could. There were Troy men sitting around in the warm room. One told how a boy became rich by using a nickel to buy and egg; then he hatched the egg and raised a hen; and so on to the purchase of a calf which became a cow and then a herd.

When remembering this trip as the oldest of six fatherless children, I cannot resist some meditation on the mysterious turns that life takes. As we waited patiently for the Brantley train, we sat within a few hundred feet of the campus of Troy Normal School. Its new president had been on the job less than three years. What prophet looking at this little group destined to live the next nine months in a three room cabin could predict their future? Who could know that this very shy and frail eleven year old boy in knee pants would in eleven years get off the Central train as a prospective student at this normal school; that he would bring his mother to witness his graduation fifteen years later; and that he would return twenty years after that to serve 24 years as the president of the institution?

Of course on that cold night we knew nothing of a normal school outside, but my mother recognized the man telling the story in the depot. Many years later I knew he was the father-in-law of the then president of the Normal School.

We were met at the Brantley station by my grandfather Brunson on a neighbor's two-horse wagon. The train arrived there at 8:00 P.M.; the weather was extremely cold. The family was loaded into the wagon and the journey of five miles through the Christmas weather was made to the neighbor's house. The six month old baby was held by my mother, and the four year old daughter sat in Grandpa's lap and talked excitedly all the way.

Grandpa Brunson's 160 acre homestead had already been rented out for the next year, 1903. We nevertheless would make a crop of our own by clearing up some new land renting from neighbors. Our family found temporary quarters in a small two-room log cabin which had been built by my father when he had the place in 1895. Grandpa Brunson, being a carpenter, soon added another room. It was fun to go out into the woods with him and get boards to cover the roof, and to shape poplar poles for plates and rafters. Grandpa Brunson had never liked farming and spent most of his time building houses and wells for the neighbors.

The response of neighbors and relatives of the countryside to our coming was generous and kindly. We attended on Sundays the country church two miles away. Our reception there was warm and associations very pleasant.

Our poverty did not cramp me much at this time. I was eleven and one-half years old and the oldest of six. My grandfather believed in education, although his visions of it were limited. After we were settled in the log cabin, he put those of us who were old enough into school immediately. The school house was at the time on his old homestead. I took my Baldwin's Fourth and Fifth Reader which he had bought for me in December 1900 and my Maury's Geography and other books. The teacher, Columbus Dozier, permitted me to use these books.

We proceeded to make crop in 1903; my grandfather bought one mule and did most of the plowing himself. Our budget was supplemented by mother's brother, Thomas F. Brunson, who was teaching school at Elba, Alabama, at that time. The amount my uncle sent, ten dollars per month, appears small now but was an immense help to us then. At this time my grandfather took great pride in his school teacher son who was well education for the time, and best of all, a successful teacher.

In the late fall of 1903 we moved from the log cabin to the main house of the homestead which was a larger log house to which supplementary rooms had been added. My grandmother Brunson had died years before we moved back to Crenshaw County, and our household consisted of my grandfather, my mother and her six children. In perspective I believe the next two or three years were the happiest of my boyhood. My grandfather was easy going and kindly. He was a hunter and an outdoor man, and we all hunted together frequently. I had begun to be exceedingly fond of school and did well with books; but I was able to attend but four months in the

year. Such schools would now be considered inadequate. The school books alone, however, opened doors to the outside world. For two or three years I was not very disturbed by lack of nice clothes, which did become a cause of unhappiness later on.

The community was different from what it is now. The woods were the original forest, made up of yellow pine, dogwood, white oak, and other oaks. The pines grew in the uplands with not much underbrush. One could see long distances through the large pines. The purpose of this description is to give my impression that the whole place was beautiful and poetic, and a fine environment for growing boys. In the rear of the house and yard was a great chestnut grove which also included a large chinquapin tree. Bushels of nuts fell in October and November. The nut trees are all gone now.

Out in the woods wild grapes grew in abundance, and also what we called bullaces. I suppose the later were wild scuppernongs. There were many other kinds of wild berries reaching into the fall and winter seasons.

The community had been very sparsely settled for two generations before my day. These early settlers were typical frontier people. Although most of them had gone or died, we still designated certain territory by their family names. To the east were the Bush fields, grown up and deserted. To the north were the Underwoood fields, also grown up in pine. We hunted in this territory. Although most of the old families were gone, some Brunsons and others remained. My great Uncle Otis Brunson (Uncle Bud) lived on his place to the north. One Brunson brother who owned a quarter section to the north had gone to Texas or Louisiana may years before.

We moved from the old site at the chestnut grove to the place up on the road in 1910. The old school building was converted into the new house for us to live in. The school which had been on our farm was moved three miles away to Rocky Hill. We attended school there after 1908.

My grandfather was obsessed with the idea that I should try for a license to teach at the earliest possible date. He was obviously influenced by two considerations: my teaching would bring in some cash, and my passing the State Board Examination would appeal immensely to his pride in me. We followed up the idea that I would take the state examination for a third grade certificate in July 1909. My grandfather arranged to take me the twelve miles on a buggy to Luverne, the county seat. We arranged to stay a night or two with relatives. His deep interest and parental pride in connection with the undertaking is permanently stamped on my memory. And of course he was filled with satisfaction and pride when a few weeks later I received a Third Grade License from Montgomery, examination grade 85%.

By this time my plans for myself were forming more positively in my mind. I had become ravenously hungry for knowledge and schooling. I could see now that money from teaching would be my only means of going away to school. I believe that my grandfather had little further schooling in mind for me, in spite of his supreme pride in my performance in the local school. A first grade certificate at the most would be the top, and that could be done with more study in the local schools. My own vision was infinitely beyond this, but we did not even discuss the long view. In fact, I had no one to tell about my ambitions.

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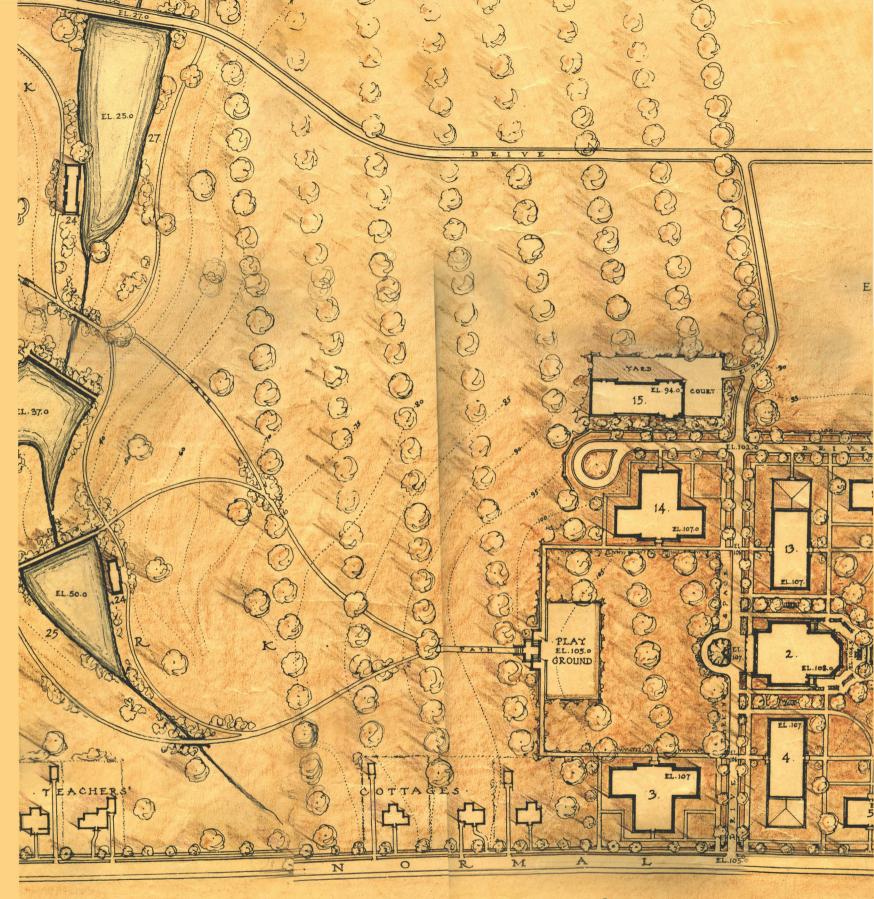
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About the Author

Dr. R. Douglas Hawkins has served on the Troy University Board of Trustees for 33 years, with 16 of these as President pro tempore. During his many years of service to the University, he has personally known the last four presidents or chancellors and has been instrumental in many of the Turning Points that have shaped the University. Early in his career as a TROY Trojan and trustee, Hawkins was involved with organizing the Greek system and building exposure for the University through the move to NCAA Division I athletics. An early advocate for the University's internationalization, Hawkins has worked to build friendships among students from many countries and cultures. As an active leader in the Troy, Ala. community, Hawkins inspired the Troy Rotary Club to build the first international student housing on the Troy Campus.

As a college student himself, Hawkins was editor of the Auburn University yearbook, the Glomerata, as well as the Tiger Cub Student Handbook. He is also the author of the book "For Preserving Fruit," a story of pre-Civil War pontilled food jars. Known affectionately as "Dr. Doug" or "Dougie" to his friends and family, Hawkins has been a practicing veterinarian in Troy, Ala. for 54 years. Few families (or dog or cats) in the community have failed to meet him and appreciate his special brand of wisdom, wit and compassion.



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